SIEMENS Business Class

5930/5935

Business Gateway

User's Guide

SIEMENS

Part No. 107-5930-000

Software License and Limited Warranty

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Chapter 1

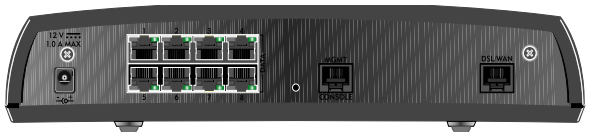
Product Specifications

Front Panel for 5930

The following table explains the LEDs that appear on the front panel of the Siemens 5930 Business Gateway.

Light	Color	Indications
Power	Green Off	Power is ON Power is OFF
Test	Yellow: Yellow flashing: Green: (2 sec blink) Off:	Running Power On Self Test Self Test Failure Self Test successful (heartbeat) Router is shut down
WAN	Yellow: Yellow flashing: Green: Off:	Establishing DSL modem link Establishing DSL throughput DSL modem link successful DSL modem link is shut down
LAN	Green flashing: Green: Off:	Data traffic detected LAN status - OK LAN status - Not OK

Back Panel for 5930



The following table describes the various connections on the back panel of the Siemens 5930 Business Gateway.

Connection	Function
Power	Uses a 12V DC/AC power adapter.
Ethernet Ports	Eight Ethernet T-100 switch ports (8-pin, RJ-45)
Management Port	This 8-pin, RJ-45 port provides RS232 connectivity for console connections or a dial backup analog (external) modem connection.
Backup	A 6-pin RJ-11 port connects the internal modem.
DSL/WAN Port	A 6-pin RJ-11 connects the DSL.

Hardware Specifications for 5930

Physical Specifications

- Dimensions:
  - 11.75W x 6D x 2.25H inches
  - 29.8W x 15.2D x 5.7H cm
- Weight:
  - 1.5 lbs.
  - .68 Kg.

Power Requirements

- AC Voltage:100 to 120V AC or 220 to 240V AC
- Frequency:50/60 Hz
- Consumption:10W maximum

LAN Interface

- Built-in eight port Ethernet switch with RJ-45 connectors
- Green/Amber LEDs
- LAN speed of 10 or 100 Mbps, full or half duplex, with auto-sense switch

Serial Interface

- One RS-232 asynchronous console or external modem port (RJ-45)

Operational Environment

- Temperature:40°F to 105°F
- 5°C to 40°C
- Humidity:20% to 80% non-condensing

Processor

- Motorola® MPC855T
- 8 MB DRAM, 4 MB Flash Memory
- Motorola® MPC180 Encryption Processor

WAN Interface

- One Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line interface as follows:
- ADSL, Annex A
- RJ-11 with 2-3 pinout (center pair)

Agency Approvals

- CE Mark
- TUV
- Safety:UL 1950, CSA 22.2, EN 60950
- Emissions:FCC Part 15 Class B, EN55022
- Immunity:EN50082-1, EN55024

Software Specifications for 5930

Bridging

- Transparent bridging including Spanning Tree protocol (IEEE 802.1D)
- Bridge filters

Configuration Management

- Easy Setup Web Management Interface
- Microsoft® Windows configuration management via SNMP
- TFTP download/upload of new software and configuration files
- Performance monitor
- Dynamic event and history logging
- Administration through HTTP, SNMP, Telnet or VT100 terminal
- Network boot uses the BootP server (RFC 2131, RFC 2132)

Dial Backup

- Internal V.90 modem
- Failover to external V.90 or ISDN modem via console port
- Web Management Interface
- User selectable fail/restore criteria
- Optional modem connector (DB9 or DB25)
- Supports L2TP and IPSec tunnel failover

IP Address Translation

- Network renumbering (RFC 1631)
- Network Address Translation (NAT/PAT)
- LAN servers supported with NAT
- Support for NAT inside an IPSec tunnel

Routing

- TCP/IP with RIP1 (RFC 1058), RIP1 compatible and RIP2 (RFC 1389) or static routing on the LAN or WAN
- Novell® IPX with RIP/SAP (RFC 1552)
- DHCP client (RFC 2132)
- DHCP server - Automatic assignment of IP address, mask, default gateway and DNS server addresses to workstations (RFC 2131, 2132)
- DHCP relay agent (RFC 1542)
- DNS relay
- Multiple subnets on LAN
- Virtual routing
- Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (RFC 2338)

Differentiated Services - Quality of Service provisioning

- Weighted Fair Queuing (WFQ)
- Differentiated Services (DiffServ)

Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM)

- Encapsulation (IP, Bridging, and Bridge Encapsulated Routing) (RFC 1483)
- PPP over ATM (LLC and VC multiplexing) (RFC 2364)
- PPP over Ethernet
- Classical IP (RFC 1577)
- AAL5 for data
- Multiple Virtual Circuits (VCs)
- Virtual Circuit (VC) traffic shaping (UBR, VBR, CBR)
- L610 OAM F5 loopback

Protocol Conformance Testing

- RFC 1483 (Bay Networks™, Cabletron™, Cisco™, RedBack™)
- PPP over ATM (Cisco, Escalate™, RedBack) (RFC 2364)

PPP (RFC 1661)

- Data compression of up to 4:1 (STAC™ LZS) (RFC 1974)
- Van Jacobsen header compression (RFC 1144)
- Spoofing and filtering (IP-RIP, IPX-RIP, SAP, Watchdog, serialization)
- Automatic IP and DNS assignment (RFC 1877)
- PPP over Ethernet (RFC 2516)

Security

- Role-based management
- User authentication (PAP/CHAP) with PPP (RFC 1334, RFC 1994)
- Password control for Configuration Manager
- SNMP password and community name reassignment
- HTTP/Syslog/SNMP/Telnet port reassignment, access control list
- VPN support (L2TP, IPSec, IKE, DES, 3DES)
- Firewall (IP filtering)
- Stateful Firewall (ICSA Compliant)
- Secure Management Communications – IPsec and SSH
- Radius Server support
- Tacplus Server Support
- VPN Hardware Acceleration support

Front Panel for 5935

The following table explains the LEDs that appear on the front panel of the Siemens 5935 Business Gateway.

Light	Color	Indications
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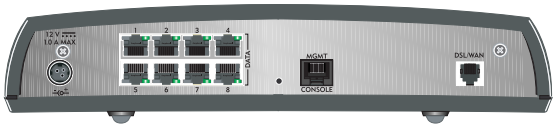

The following table describes the various connections on the back panel of the Siemens 5935 Business Gateway.

Connection	Function
Power	Uses a 12V DC/AC power adapter.
Ethernet Ports	Eight 10/100 BaseT Ethernet switch ports (8-pin, RJ-45)
Management Port	This 8-pin, RJ-45 port provides RS232 connectivity for console connections or a dial backup analog modem connection.
DSL/WAN Port	A 6-pin RJ-11 port connects the DSL.

Hardware Specifications for 5935

Physical Specifications

- Dimensions:
  - 11.75W x 6D x 2.25H inches
  - 29.8W x 15.2D x 5.7H cm
- Weight:
  - 1.5 lbs.
  - .68 Kg.

Operational Environment

- Temperature:40°F to 105°F
- 5°C to 40°C
- Humidity:20% to 80% non-condensing

Power Requirements

- AC Voltage:100 to 120V AC or 220 to 240V AC
- Frequency:50/60 Hz
- Consumption:10W maximum

Processor

- Motorola® 32 MHz MPC855T
- 8 MB DRAM, 4 MB Flash Memory
- 3DES, DES, MD5, SHA hardware assist

LAN Interface

- Built-in eight port Ethernet switch with RJ-45 connectors
- Green/Amber LEDs
- LAN speed of 10 or 100 Mbps, full or half duplex, with auto-sense switch

WAN Interface

- One Digital Subscriber Line interface as follows:
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Dial Backup

- Failover to modem on console port
- Web Management Interface
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- Supports L2TP and IPSec tunnel failover

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- Firewall (IP filtering)
- Stateful Firewall (ICSA Compliant)
- Secure Management Communications – IPsec and SSH
- Radius Server support
- Tacplus Server Support
- VPN Hardware Acceleration support

Chapter 2 Installation

This chapter describes the steps you must take to install and configure the various components in your network to utilize the Siemens Business Gateway. This includes setting up the hardware connections to the Internet router, configuring the PC to use the Internet router for Internet access, and setting up the Internet router configuration. Before beginning installation, make sure you meet all installation requirements.

Installation Requirements

Before beginning the installation and configuration of the various components on the network, make sure you received all the package contents, meet the basic PC requirements, and have the necessary information from your network Service Provider.

Package Contents

Your package should contain the items listed below. If you determine anything to be damaged or missing, please contact the dealer from whom the equipment was purchased.

- One Siemens 5930 or 5935 Business Gateway
- One Siemens Documentation CD-ROM
- One AC power supply module and cord
- One Ethernet cable, RJ-45
- One DSL cable, RJ-11, purple label
- One RJ-45 to DB-9 serial port adapter (console)
- 5930 or 5935 Business Gateway Quick Start Guide
- Safety and Certifications document

PC Requirements

At a minimum, your computer must be equipped with the following to successfully install the broadband Internet router.

- CD-ROM Drive
- Ethernet network interface card
- TCP/IP network protocol installed on your PC
- Web browser
- Terminal emulation software, if you want to configure your router via your computer's serial port before placing it into service on a network.

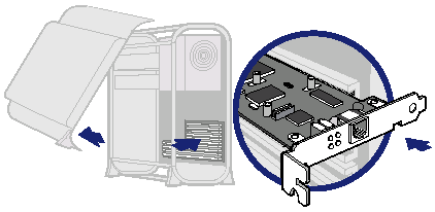
Network Service Provider Requirements

Your Network Service Provider will provide you with information to configure your router's WAN connection. Depending upon the type of service that you ordered, you will need some of the items from the following list. Contact your Network Service Provider for specific details on the items you should receive.

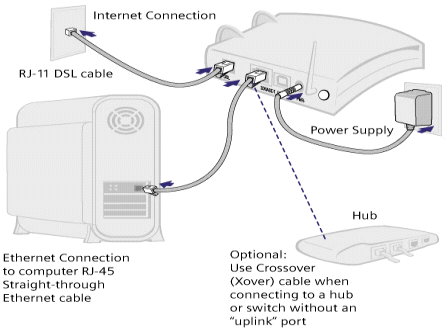
- DNS address
- One or more LAN IP addresses and a subnet mask
- Protocol to use, from one of the following:
  - PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol), with a user name and password
  - PPPoE (PPP over Ethernet)
  - RFC 1483 (SNAP Encapsulation)
  - RFC 1483 MER (MAC Encapsulated Routing, requiring a WAN gateway address)
  - VCI (PVC) numbers
- Network options:
  - Bridging
  - IP Routing (requires a WAN IP address and subnet mask)

Hardware Installation

You may position the Siemens broadband router at any convenient location where it will be well ventilated. Do not stack it with other devices or place it on the carpet. You can connect the router to an existing Ethernet port on your computer.



To connect the SpeedStream device via the Ethernet interface, your computer must have an Ethernet adapter (also called a network interface card, or NIC) installed. If your computer does not have this adapter, install it before proceeding further. Refer to your Ethernet adapter documentation for complete installation instructions. Once you verify installation of an Ethernet adapter, perform the following procedure to connect the router to your computer.


Internet Connection
RJ-11 DSL cable
Power Supply
Hub
Ethernet Connection to computer RJ-45 Straight-through Ethernet cable
Optional: Use Crossover (Xover) cable when connecting to a hub or switch without an "uplink" port

1. With the PC powered off, connect the Ethernet cable to an Ethernet port on the router.
2. Connect the other end of the Ethernet cable to the Ethernet port on the PC.
3. Connect the DSL cable (resembles a telephone cord) to the DSL port on the rear of the router. To reduce the risk of fire, use only 26 AWG gauge telecommunication cord to connect your DSL port on your router to a DSL telephone jack.
4. Plug the other end of the DSL cable into the phone jack.
5. Connect the power adapter to the rear of the router.
6. Plug the power adapter into the electrical wall outlet.
7. Flip the power switch on the router.
8. Power on all connected computers.

You can now configure the TCP/IP settings as detailed in the PC Configuration section.

PC Configuration

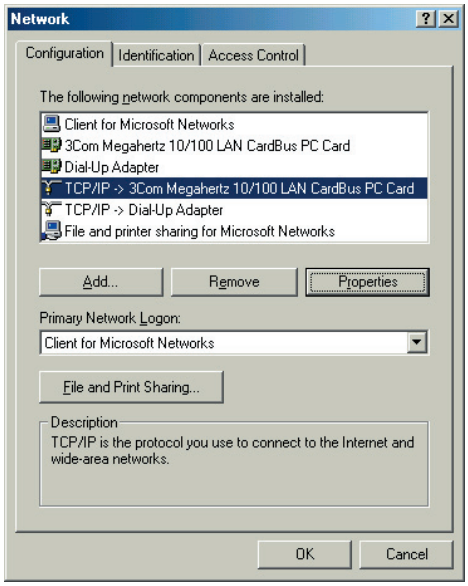
Your PC must be configured to use the TCP/IP protocol suite over the Internet, and to accept Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol address assignments from the router. Although this is the default settings for the PC, it is a good idea to verify that they have not been changed.

Each supported PC Operating System varies slightly in how the configuration windows are presented. Select the Operating System installed on the PC connected to the router from the list below and follow the associated procedure.

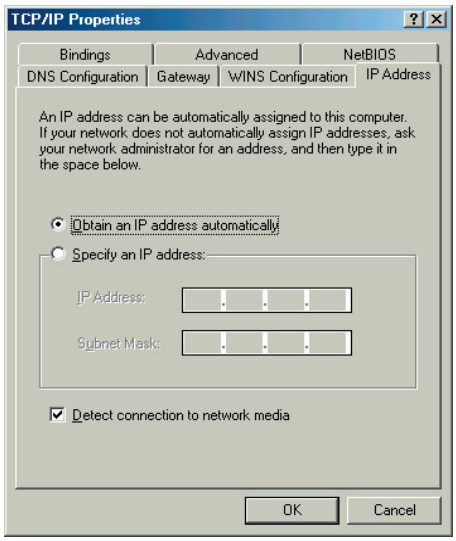
- Windows 98/ME
- Windows NT 4
- Windows 2000
- Windows XP
- Mac OS 9.x
- Mac OS X
- Linux OS

Windows 98/ME

1. Click **Start >Control Panel > Network**. This displays the **Configuration** tab on the Network window.



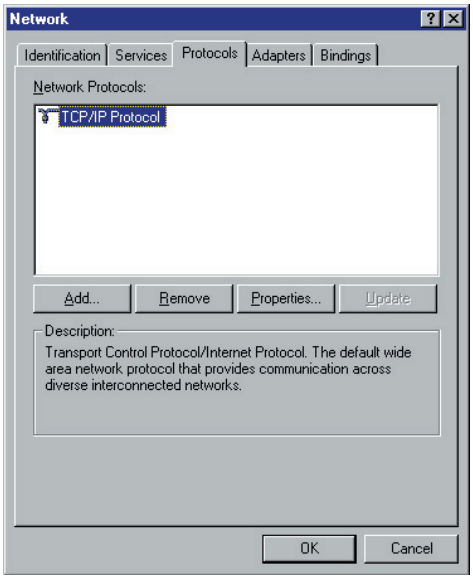
2. Select **TCP/IP** protocol for your network card.
3. Click **Properties**. This displays the TCP/IP Properties window.


TCP/IP Properties
Bindings
Advanced
NetBIOS
DNS Configuration
Gateway
WINS Configuration
IP Address
An IP address can be automatically assigned to this computer. If your network does not automatically assign IP addresses, ask your network administrator for an address, and then type it in the space below.
Obtain an IP address automatically
Specify an IP address:
IP Address:
Subnet Mask:
Detect connection to network media
OK
Cancel

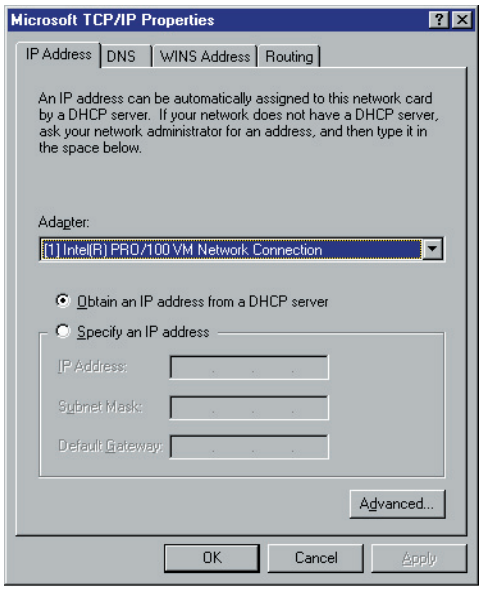
4. Click the **IP Address** tab.
5. Ensure that the **Obtain an IP address automatically** option is selected. This is the default Windows setting.
6. Click **OK** to close each dialog.
7. Restart the PC to ensure it obtains an IP address from the router.
8. Configure the router.

Windows NT 4

1. On your desktop, right click on the **Network Neighborhood** icon. This displays the Network window.



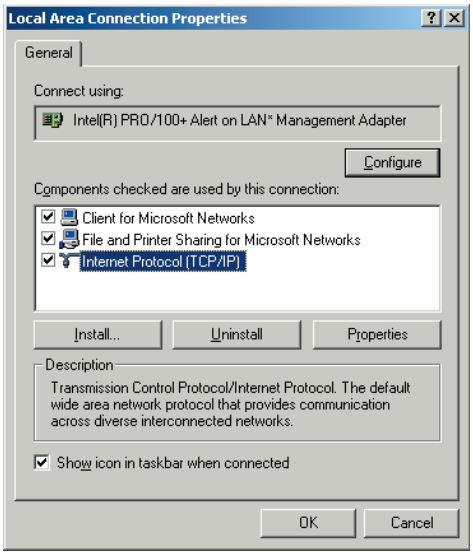
2. Click the **Protocols** tab.
3. Select **TCP/IP Protocol** from the **Network Protocols** list.
4. Click **Properties**. This displays the Microsoft TCP/IP Properties window.

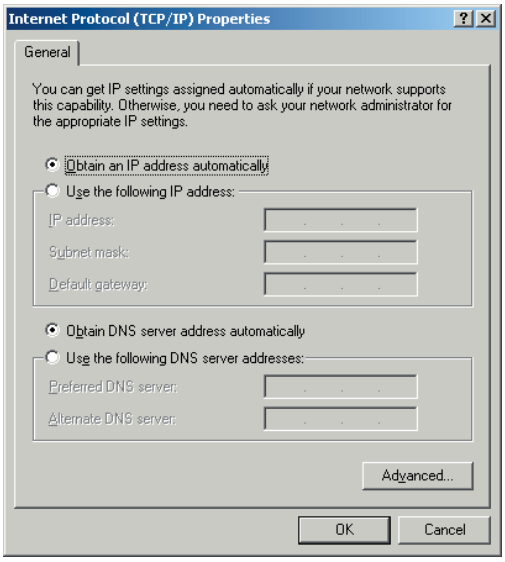

Microsoft TCP/IP Properties
IP Address
DNS
WINS Address
Routing
An IP address can be automatically assigned to this network card by a DHCP server. If your network does not have a DHCP server, ask your network administrator for an address, and then type it in the space below.
Adapter:
[1] Intel(R) PRO/100 VM Network Connection
Obtain an IP address from a DHCP server
Specify an IP address
IP Address:
Subnet Mask:
Default Gateway:
Advanced...
OK
Cancel
Apply

5. Click the **IP Address** tab.
6. On the **IP Address** tab, select **Obtain an IP address from a DHCP server**.
7. Click **OK** to close each dialog.
8. Restart the PC to ensure it obtains an IP address from the router.
9. Configure the router.

Windows 2000

1. Select **Start >Settings >Control Panel**. This displays the Control Panel window.
2. Double-click the **Network and Dial-up Connection** icon. This displays the Network and Dialup Connection window.
3. Right-click **Local Area Connections** and select **Properties**. This displays the Local Area Connections Properties window.
4. Select **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** from the list of components.
5. Click **Properties**. This displays the Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties window.

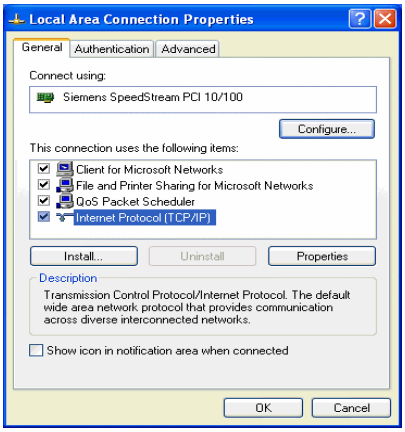



Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties
General
You can get IP settings assigned automatically if your network supports this capability. Otherwise, you need to ask your network administrator for the appropriate IP settings.
Obtain an IP address automatically
Use the following IP address:
IP address:
Subnet mask:
Default gateway:
Obtain DNS server address automatically
Use the following DNS server addresses:
Preferred DNS server:
Alternate DNS server:
Advanced...
OK
Cancel

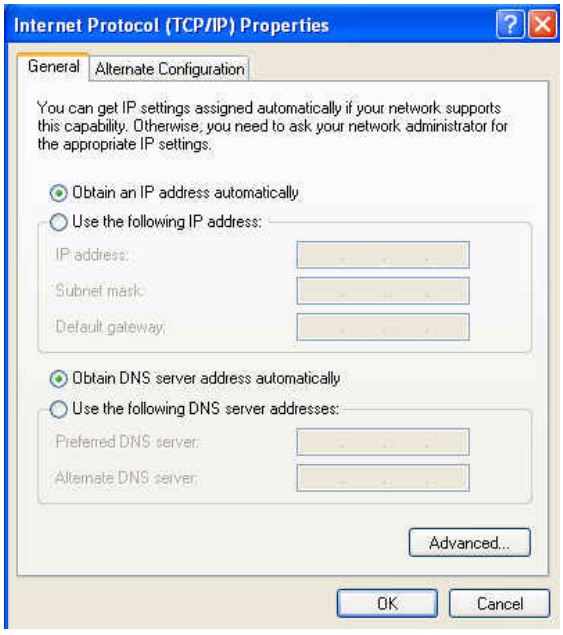
6. Ensure that the **Obtain an IP address automatically** and **Obtain DNS server address automatically** options are selected.
7. Click **OK** to close each dialog.
8. Restart the PC to ensure it obtains an IP address from the router.
9. Configure the router.

Windows XP

1. Click **Start >Control Panel**. This displays the Control Panel window.
2. Double-click the Network Connections icon. This displays the Network Connection window.
3. Right-click **Local Area Connection**, then click **Properties.** This displays the Local Area Connection Properties window.



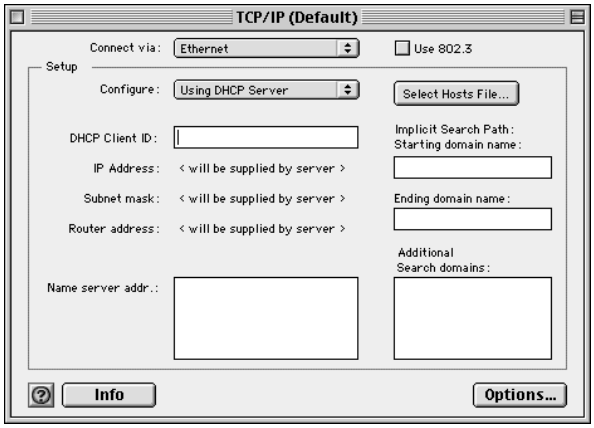
4. Select **Internet Protocol TCP/IP**.
5. Click **Properties**. This displays the Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties window.


Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties
General
Alternate Configuration
You can get IP settings assigned automatically if your network supports this capability. Otherwise, you need to ask your network administrator for the appropriate IP settings.
Obtain an IP address automatically
Use the following IP address:
IP address:
Subnet mask:
Default gateway:
Obtain DNS server address automatically
Use the following DNS server addresses:
Preferred DNS server:
Alternate DNS server:
Advanced...
OK
Cancel

6. Ensure the **Obtain an IP address automatically** and **Obtain DNS server address automatically** options are selected.
7. Restart the PC to ensure it obtains an IP address from the router.
8. Configure the router.

Mac OS 9.x

1. Click **Apple -> Control Panels -> TCP/IP**. This displays the TCP/IP Control Panel window.

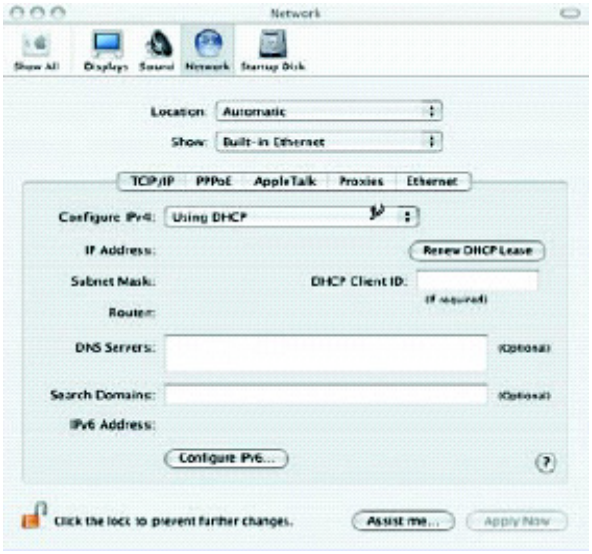


2. Select **Ethernet** from the **Connect via** drop-down menu.
3. Select **Using DHCP Server** from the **Configure** drop-down menu.
4. Complete the fields shown with any information supplied by your service provider.
5. Close window and save changes.
6. Configure the router.

Mac OSX

1. Click **Apple -> System Preferences**. This displays the System Preferences window.

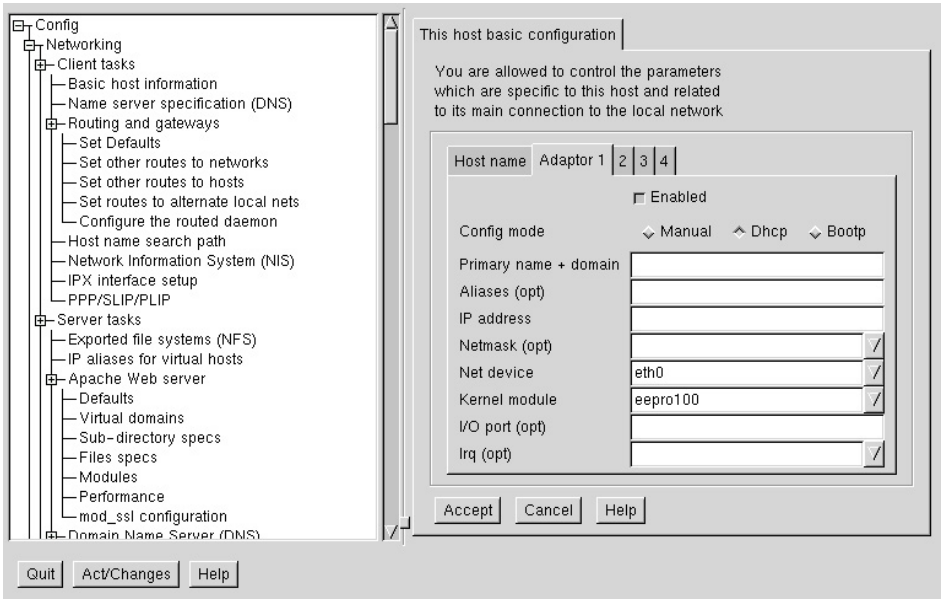
2. Double-click the **Network** icon under the **Internet & Network** section. This displays the Network window.



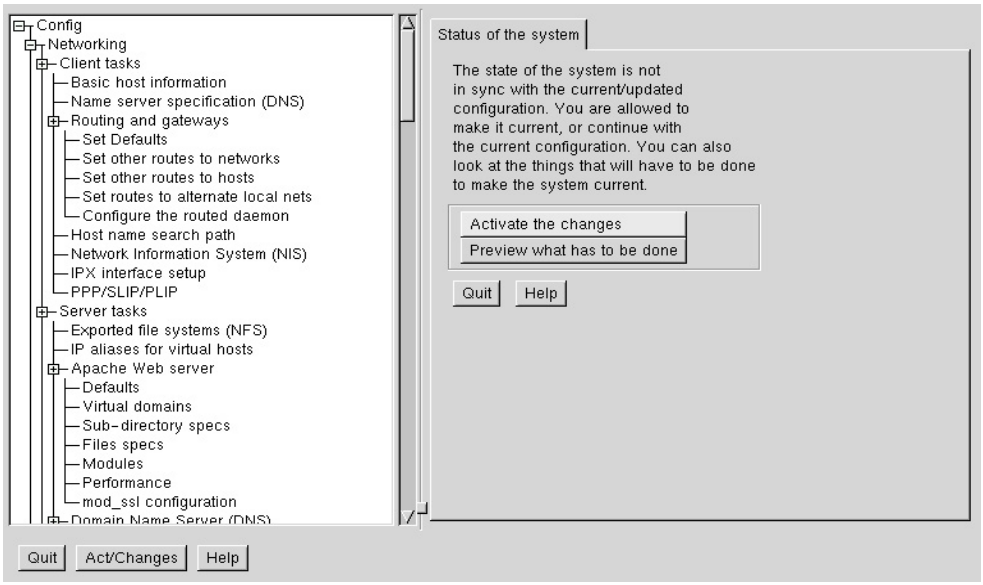
3. Select **Ethernet** from the **Connect via** drop-down menu.
4. Select **Using DHCP Server** from the **Configure** drop-down menu.
5. Enter any information supplied by your service provider.
6. Click **Apply Now** to save and exit the Network window.
7. Configure the router.

Linux

1. From a terminal window, run **linuxconfig**. This displays the Config window.



2. Click the **Adaptor** tab.
3. Enter any information specified by your service provider in the fields under the appropriate Adapter tab.
4. When settings are completed, click **Accept**. This displays the **Status of the system** tab.



5. To update the system status, ensure that the **Activate the changes** button is highlighted, then click **Act/Changes**.
6. Configure the router.

Configuring the Router

The Siemens Business Class Router family of products provides two user interfaces: a Web Management Interface and a console-based Command Line Interface (CLI). The Web Management Interface uses an HTTP server housed in the router. Using this server, you can connect to and manage the router using your Web browser. The Web Management Interface is accessible through most HTML browsers, though Internet Explorer 4.0 or Netscape 4.0 and higher are recommended. Refer to the Technical Reference Guide for details on managing the router through the CLI.

Establish Connection

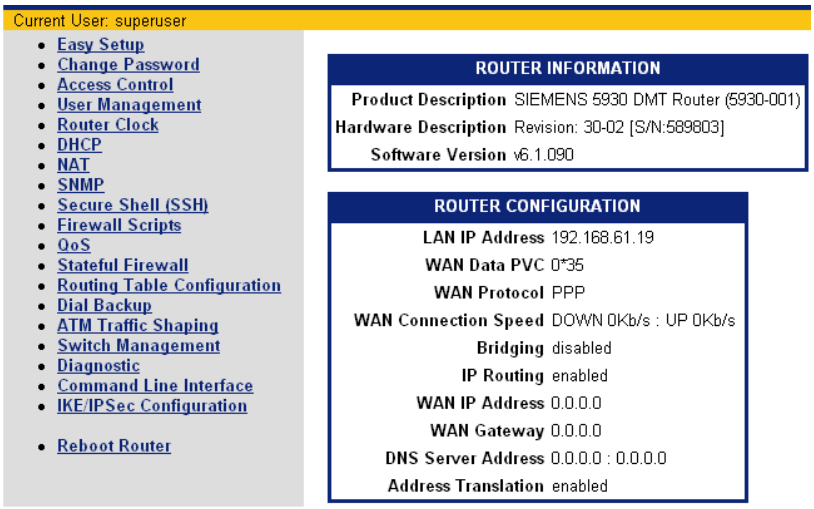
To establish a connection from your computer to the router through your Web browser:

1. Open your Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator Web browser.
2. In the **Address** bar, enter the default router IP address: **192.168.254.254**. This displays the Login Dialog page.

3. Enter the administrative **User name** and **Password**. The default settings are User name: **superuser** and Password: **admin**. This displays the Router Information page.

Router Information Page

The Router Information Page is the first page you encounter after logging into the router.



The Router Information page displays basic router information and configuration settings. On the Router Information page, the following information is presented:

- **Router Information**: Including the model number, software version number, and hardware description.
- **Router Configuration**: Displays router configuration details such as LAN IP address, WAN data and voice PVC (ATM), WAN protocol and WAN network settings.

In the left navigation pane of this page, there are configuration, diagnostic, and status and statistic options for the router. In this document, these features are grouped according to User Access Control, Advanced Router Functions, Security, and Monitoring Health and Status.

Use the table below to locate detailed instructions for the desired function.

To do this:	Refer to:
Perform Easy Setup	Chapter titled "Easy Setup"
Configure users on the router.	Chapter titled "User Setup"
Configure advanced features.	Chapter titled "Advanced Setup"
Configure security features.	Chapter titled "Security Setup"
Monitor the health of the router.	Chapter titled "Monitoring Router"
Manage router using Command Line Interface	Technical Reference Manual

Chapter 3 Easy Setup

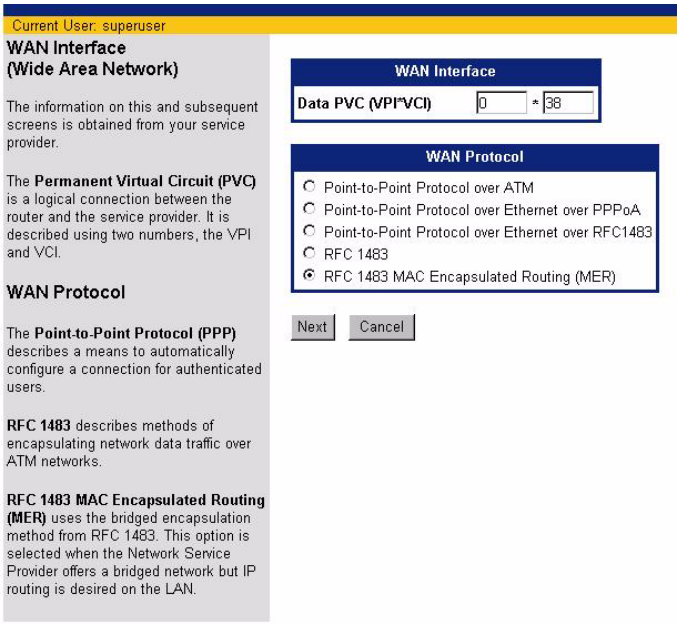
This chapter describes how to define router configuration settings using the Easy Setup Wizard. These settings control access to the Wide Area Network (WAN) and Local Area Network (LAN). During the Easy Setup procedure, you will be prompted to specify configuration parameters that may require information from your service provider.

Access Easy Setup Wizard

To access the Easy Setup Wizard, click **Easy Setup** in the left navigation pane of the Router Information window. This wizard will walk you through the configuration screens necessary to setup the router. You can exit the Easy Setup Wizard at anytime by clicking **Cancel** on the bottom of the configuration page. If the wizard is cancelled, no changes will be made and you will need to begin again.

Select Protocol

When you click **Easy Setup** in the left navigation pane of the Router Information page, the WAN Interface page is displayed. This page is used to enter and review information about Wide Area Network (WAN) settings.

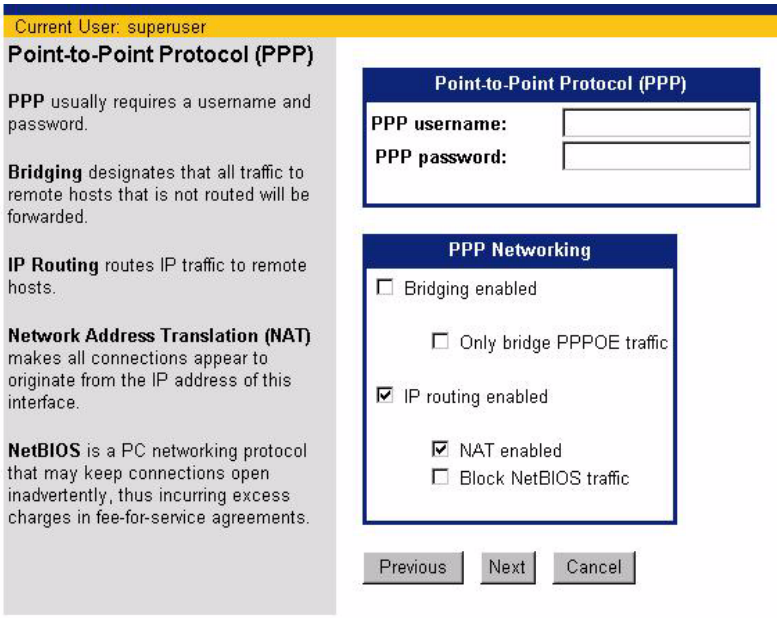

Current User: superuser
WAN Interface
(Wide Area Network)
The information on this and subsequent screens is obtained from your service provider.
The Permanent Virtual Circuit (PVC) is a logical connection between the router and the service provider. It is described using two numbers, the VPI and VCI.
WAN Protocol
The Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) describes a means to automatically configure a connection for authenticated users.
RFC 1483 describes methods of encapsulating network data traffic over ATM networks.
RFC 1483 MAC Encapsulated Routing (MER) uses the bridged encapsulation method from RFC 1483. This option is selected when the Network Service Provider offers a bridged network but IP routing is desired on the LAN.
WAN Interface
Data PVC (VPI*VCI)
0
*
38
WAN Protocol
Point-to-Point Protocol over ATM
Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet over PPPoA
Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet over RFC1483
RFC 1483
RFC 1483 MAC Encapsulated Routing (MER)
Next
Cancel

To configure the WAN interface:

1. in **Data DLCI** (Data Link Connection Identifier), enter the logical connection between the router and the Service provider, as designated by your Service Provider.
2. From the **Wan Protocol** list, select the protocol to use for the WAN connection.
3. Click **Next** to continue. This displays the page required to configure the selected protocol. In the list below, click on the protocol you selected to jump to the appropriate page.
   - Point-to-Point Protocol over ATM
   - Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet over PPPoA
   - Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet over RFC1483
   - RFC 1483
   - RFC 1483 MAC Encapsulated Routing

Point-to-Point Protocol over ATM

If you selected **Point-to-Point Protocol over ATM** from the Wan Interface page, the Point-to-Point Protocol page is displayed when you click **Next**.

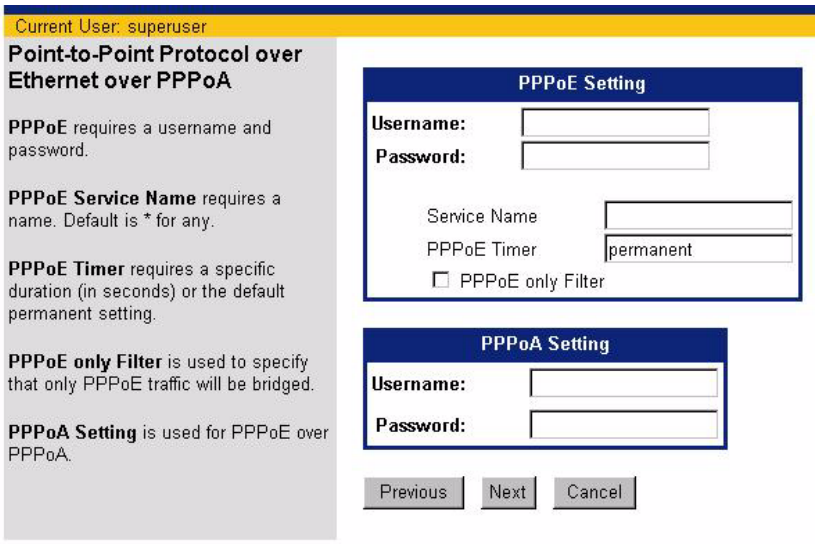

Current User: superuser
Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)
PPP usually requires a username and password.
Bridging designates that all traffic to remote hosts that is not routed will be forwarded.
IP Routing routes IP traffic to remote hosts.
Network Address Translation (NAT) makes all connections appear to originate from the IP address of this interface.
NetBIOS is a PC networking protocol that may keep connections open inadvertently, thus incurring excess charges in fee-for-service agreements.
Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)
PPP username:
PPP password:
PPP Networking
Bridging enabled
Only bridge PPPOE traffic
IP routing enabled
NAT enabled
Block NetBIOS traffic
Previous
Next
Cancel

To configure Point-to-Point Protocol:

1. Enter **PPP User Name** and **Password** to use for authentication when establishing a WAN connection using PPP protocol.
2. Select one or more of the following PPP Networking options:
   - **Bridging Enabled:**
     Forward all traffic for remote hosts that is not routed to the WAN (non-IP). If bridging is enabled, you can optionally select **Only bridge PPPoE traffic**. If selected, only PPPoE traffic is bridged; all other traffic is stopped.
3. **IP Routing Enabled:**
   Route all IP traffic to remote hosts.
4. If you enabled IP routing, optionally select one or more of the following:
   - **NAT Enabled:**
     Network Address Translation (NAT) allows multiple workstations on your LAN to share a single, public IP address. All outgoing traffic appears to originate from the router's IP address.
   - **Block Net BIOS Traffic:**
     NetBIOS is a PC networking protocol that can keep network connections open inadvertently. To avoid excess connection charges, such traffic should be blocked on any metered network service.
5. Click **Next**. This displays the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol page.

Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet over PPPoA

If you selected **Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet over PPPoA** from the Wan Interface page, the Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet over PPPoA page is displayed when you click **Next**.

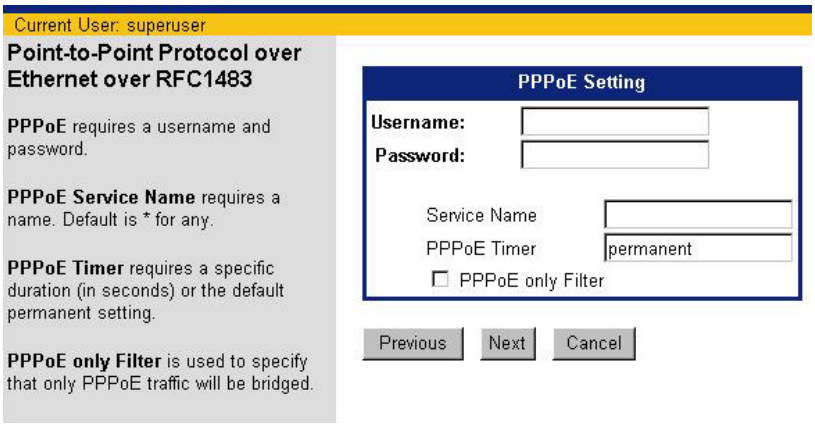

Current User: superuser
Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet over PPPoA
PPPoE requires a username and password.
PPPoE Service Name requires a name. Default is * for any.
PPPoE Timer requires a specific duration (in seconds) or the default permanent setting.
PPPoE only Filter is used to specify that only PPPoE traffic will be bridged.
PPPoA Setting is used for PPPoE over PPPoA.
PPPoE Setting
Username:
Password:
Service Name
PPPoE Timer
permanent
PPPoE only Filter
PPPoA Setting
Username:
Password:
Previous
Next
Cancel

To configure Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet over PPPoA:

1. Enter **PPPoE User Name** and **Password** to use for authentication when establishing a WAN connection using PPPoE protocol.
2. In **Service Name**, enter the domain name of your network service provider. Use * as a default (for all services).
3. In **PPPoE Timer**, enter the number of seconds of inactivity that must elapse before the PPP connection closes. This helps to limit connection charges from your service provider during times of inactivity. The default entry of "permanent" will keep the PPP connection open constantly, with no time out interval.
4. Optionally select **PPPoE only Filter**. When selected, all traffic on the bridge is filtered to allow PPPoE only. Select this option if you will only connect to your network service using PPPoE.
5. If you are using PPPoE over PPPoA, enter the **PPPoA Username** and **Password**.
6. Click **Next**. This displays the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol page.

Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet over RFC1483

If you selected **Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet over RFC 1483** from the Wan Interface page, the Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet over RFC 1483 page is displayed when you click **Next**.

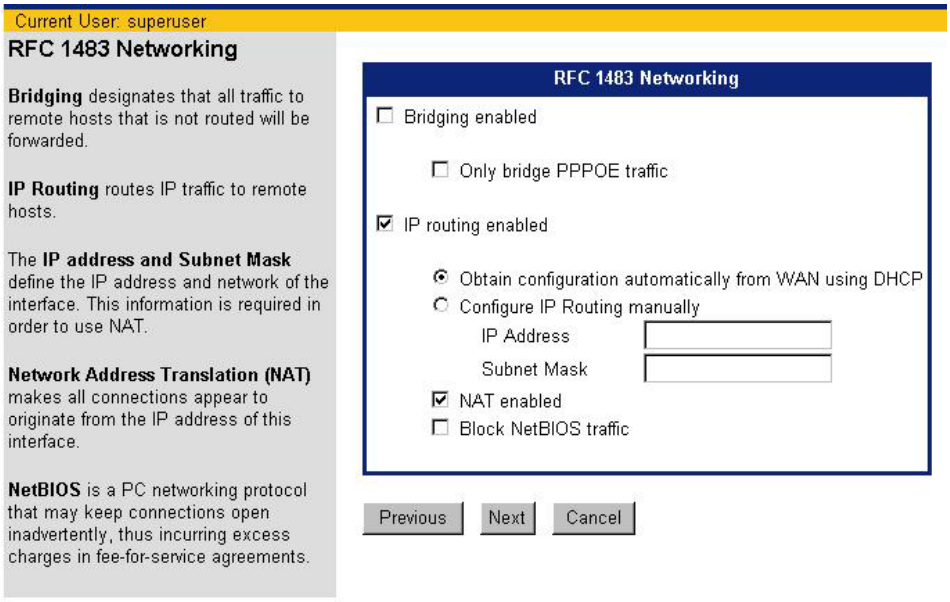

Current User: superuser
Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet over RFC1483
PPPoE requires a username and password.
PPPoE Service Name requires a name. Default is * for any.
PPPoE Timer requires a specific duration (in seconds) or the default permanent setting.
PPPoE only Filter is used to specify that only PPPoE traffic will be bridged.
PPPoE Setting
Username:
Password:
Service Name
PPPoE Timer
permanent
PPPoE only Filter
Previous
Next
Cancel

To configure Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet over RFC 1483:

1. Enter **PPPoE User Name** and **Password** to use for authentication when establishing a WAN connection using PPPoE protocol.
2. In **Service Name**, enter the domain name of your network service provider. Use * as a default (for all services).
3. In **PPPoE Timer**, enter the number of seconds of inactivity that must elapse before the PPP connection closes. This helps to limit connection charges from your service provider during times of inactivity. The default entry of "permanent" will keep the PPP connection open constantly, with no time out interval.
4. Optionally select **PPPoE only Filter**. When selected, all traffic on the bridge is filtered to allow PPPoE only. Select this option if you will only connect to your network service using PPPoE.
5. Click **Next**. This displays the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol page.

RFC 1483

If you selected **RFC 1483** from the Wan Interface page, the RFC 1483 Networking page is displayed when you click **Next**.

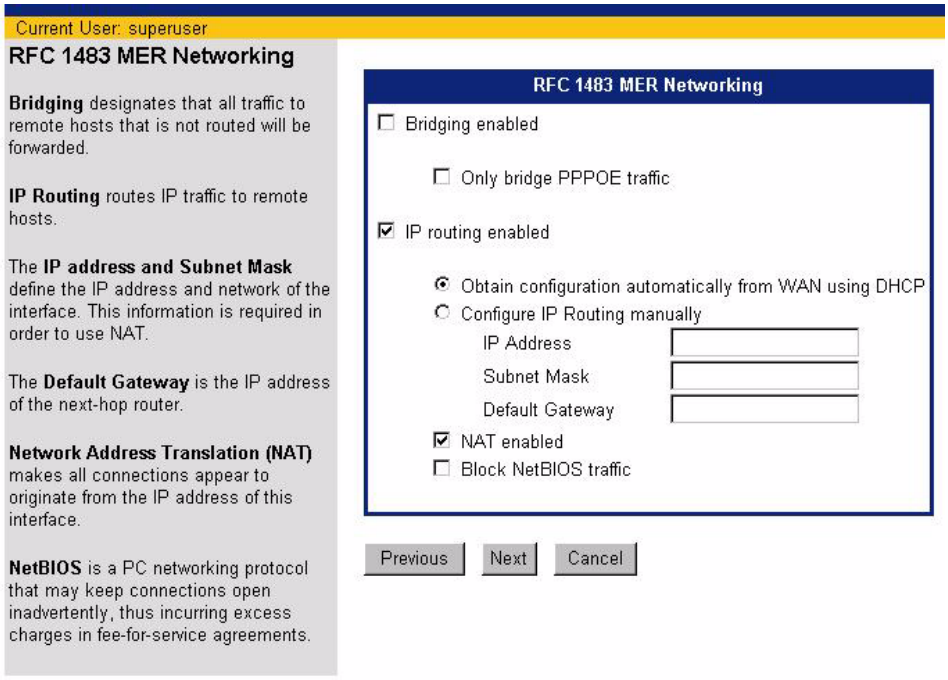

Current User: superuser
RFC 1483 Networking
Bridging designates that all traffic to remote hosts that is not routed will be forwarded.
IP Routing routes IP traffic to remote hosts.
The IP address and Subnet Mask define the IP address and network of the interface. This information is required in order to use NAT.
Network Address Translation (NAT) makes all connections appear to originate from the IP address of this interface.
NetBIOS is a PC networking protocol that may keep connections open inadvertently, thus incurring excess charges in fee-for-service agreements.
RFC 1483 Networking
Bridging enabled
Only bridge PPPOE traffic
IP routing enabled
Obtain configuration automatically from WAN using DHCP
Configure IP Routing manually
IP Address
Subnet Mask
NAT enabled
Block NetBIOS traffic
Previous
Next
Cancel

To configure RFC 1483:

1. Select one or more of the following RFC 1483 networking options:
   - **Bridging Enabled:**
     Forward all traffic for remote hosts that is not routed to the WAN (non-IP). If bridging is enabled, you can optionally select **Only bridge PPPoE traffic**. If selected, only PPPoE traffic is bridged; all other traffic is stopped.
   - **IP Routing Enabled:**
     Routes all IP packets for remote hosts to the WAN. If IP Routing is enabled, you must specify how to obtain an IP address and subnet mask. This can be one of the following:
     – **Obtain configuration automatically from Wan using DHCP** to have an IP address assigned automatically using DHCP.
     – **Configure IP Routing manually** to assign IP addresses manually. If you select this option, you must specify an **IP Address** and **Subnet Mask** in the appropriate fields.
2. If you enabled IP routing, optionally select one or more of the following:
   - **NAT Enabled:**
     Network Address Translation (NAT) allows multiple workstations on your LAN to share a single, public IP address. All outgoing traffic appears to originate from the router's IP address.
   - **Block Net BIOS Traffic:**
     NetBIOS is a PC networking protocol that can keep network connections open inadvertently. To avoid excess connection charges, such traffic should be blocked on any metered network service.
3. Click **Next**. This displays the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol page.

RFC 1483 MAC Encapsulated Routing (MER)

If you selected **RFC 1483 MAC Encapsulated Routing** from the Wan Interface page, the RFC 1483 MER Networking page is displayed when you click **Next**.


Current User: superuser
RFC 1483 MER Networking
Bridging designates that all traffic to remote hosts that is not routed will be forwarded.
IP Routing routes IP traffic to remote hosts.
The IP address and Subnet Mask define the IP address and network of the interface. This information is required in order to use NAT.
The Default Gateway is the IP address of the next-hop router.
Network Address Translation (NAT) makes all connections appear to originate from the IP address of this interface.
NetBIOS is a PC networking protocol that may keep connections open inadvertently, thus incurring excess charges in fee-for-service agreements.
RFC 1483 MER Networking
Bridging enabled
Only bridge PPPOE traffic
IP routing enabled
Obtain configuration automatically from WAN using DHCP
Configure IP Routing manually
IP Address
Subnet Mask
Default Gateway
NAT enabled
Block NetBIOS traffic
Previous
Next
Cancel

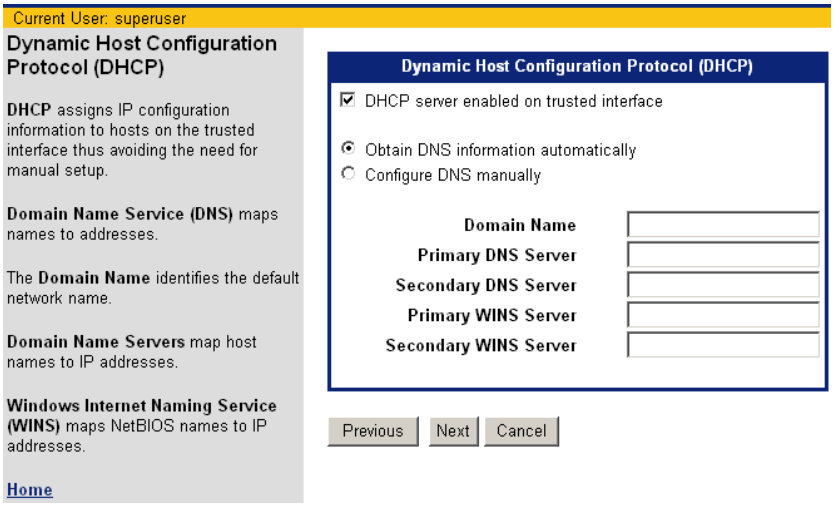
To configure RFC 1483 MER Networking:

1. Select one or more of the following RFC 1483 MER Networking options:
   - **Bridging Enabled:**
     Forward all traffic for remote hosts that is not routed to the WAN (non-IP). If bridging is enabled, you can optionally select **Only bridge PPPoE traffic**. If selected, only PPPoE traffic is bridged; all other traffic is stopped.
   - **IP Routing Enabled:**
     Routes all IP packets for remote hosts to the WAN. If IP Routing is enabled, you must specify how to obtain an IP address and subnet mask. This can be one of the following:
     – **Obtain configuration automatically from Wan using DHCP** to have an IP address assigned automatically using DHCP.
     – **Configure IP Routing manually** to assign IP addresses manually. If you select this option, you must specify an **IP Address**, **Subnet Mask,** and **Default Gateway** in the appropriate fields. Default Gateway assigns the IP address of the next-hop route.
2. If you enabled IP routing, optionally select one or more of the following:
   - **NAT Enabled:**
     Network Address Translation (NAT) allows multiple workstations on your LAN to share a single, public IP address. All outgoing traffic appears to originate from the router's IP address.
   - **Block Net BIOS Traffic:**
     NetBIOS is a PC networking protocol that can keep network connections open inadvertently. To avoid excess connection charges, such traffic should be blocked on any metered network service.
3. Click **Next**. This displays the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol page.

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) provides a dynamic, "upon request," IP address to computers and other networked devices. The router can act as a DHCP server for devices on your local network.

The router provides the flexibility to use different ranges of IP addresses to be assigned by the DHCP server housed in the router. DHCP configuration is done from the DHCP Configuration page.

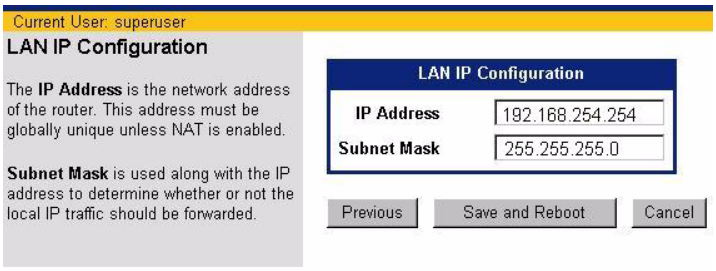

Current User: superuser
Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)
DHCP assigns IP configuration information to hosts on the trusted interface thus avoiding the need for manual setup.
Domain Name Service (DNS) maps names to addresses.
The Domain Name identifies the default network name.
Domain Name Servers map host names to IP addresses.
Windows Internet Naming Service (WINS) maps NetBIOS names to IP addresses.
Home
Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)
DHCP server enabled on trusted interface
Obtain DNS information automatically
Configure DNS manually
Domain Name
Primary DNS Server
Secondary DNS Server
Primary WINS Server
Secondary WINS Server
Previous
Next
Cancel

To configure DHCP:

1. Optionally select **DHCP server enabled on the LAN**. If selected, the DHCP server dynamically assigns IP addresses to all LAN-side devices.
2. Select one of the following to configure the Domain Name Service:
   - **Obtain DNS information automatically:**
     The DNS server address will be learned when DHCP client requests are placed over the WAN link.
   - **Configure DNS manually:**
     Define DNS server address manually from information you get from your service provider. If you select this option, provide the following information.
     - **Domain Name**
       The router's DNS domain name as assigned by your service provider.
     - **Primary DNS Server**
       IP address where DNS requests will be sent.
     - **Secondary DNS Server**
       Optional. IP address where DNS requests will be sent if the primary DNS server is unavailable.
     - **Primary WINS Server**
       IP address of the Windows Internet Naming Service where WINS requests will be sent. This maps NetBIOS names to IP addresses similar to DNS.
     - **Secondary WINS Server**
       Optional. IP address where WINS requests will be sent if the primary WINS server is unavailable.
3. Click **Next**. This displays the LAN IP Configuration page.

Local Area Network Configuration

Local Area Network configuration information is configured on the LAN IP Configuration page.


Current User: superuser
LAN IP Configuration
The IP Address is the network address of the router. This address must be globally unique unless NAT is enabled.
Subnet Mask is used along with the IP address to determine whether or not the local IP traffic should be forwarded.
LAN IP Configuration
IP Address
192.168.254.254
Subnet Mask
255.255.255.0
Previous
Save and Reboot
Cancel

To configure the Local Area Network:

1. In **IP Address**, enter the network address of the router. This address must be globally unique unless NAT has been enabled.
2. In **Subnet Mask**, enter the subnet mask to use along with the IP address to determine if specific LAN IP traffic should be forwarded to the WAN.
3. Click **Save and Reboot**. The router will reboot with the new configuration settings.

Current User: superuser
Your router is being restarted
Your router will restart at http://192.168.254.254/. If your browser can not r
waiting...

On completion of the reboot process, you will be required to login again.

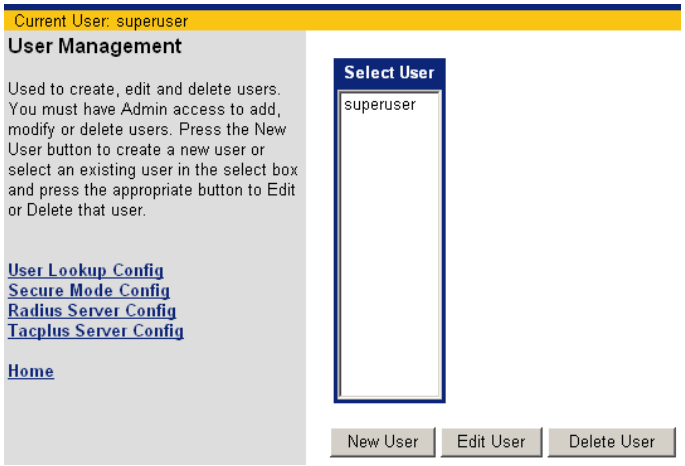
Chapter 4 User Setup

This chapter describes how to set up users on the router and control their access to router functions and to the Internet. The features that control users and their access are listed below. To access one of these options, click the link on the left navigation pane of the Router Information page.

User Management	Manage user accounts.
Change Password	Change user password.
Access Control	Configure remote access to the router configuration settings.

User Management

When you select **User Management** from the left navigation pane of the Router Information page, the User Management page is displayed.


Current User: superuser
User Management
Used to create, edit and delete users. You must have Admin access to add, modify or delete users. Press the New User button to create a new user or select an existing user in the select box and press the appropriate button to Edit or Delete that user.
User Lookup Config
Secure Mode Config
Radius Server Config
Tacplus Server Config
Home
Select User
superuser
New User
Edit User
Delete User

Use this page to add, delete, edit, and view user accounts. You can also use this page to configure secure mode, configure the Radius Server, and configure the Tacplus Server. Click **Home** at anytime to return to the Router Information page. To access one of these options, click its link on the User Management page.

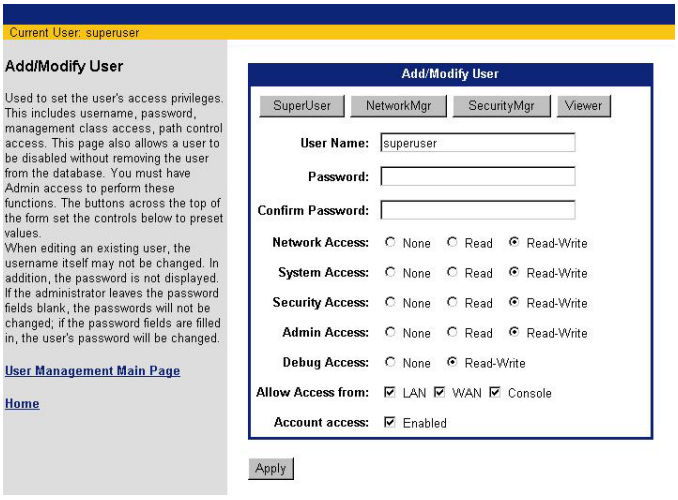
Use the table below to locate detailed instructions for the desired function.

To do this:	**Refer to:**
Add or modify a user account	Add or Modify A User Account
Delete a user account	Delete a User Account
Specify database for identifying users when logging into the router.	User Lookup
Configure Secure Mode	Secure Mode Configuration
Configure the Radius Server	Configure the Radius Server
Configure the Tacplus Server	Configure the Tacplus Server

Adding/Modifying A User Account

User accounts are used to control access to the router and the Internet. To add a user account:

1. Click **New User** on the User Management page. This displays the Add/Modify User page.


Current User: superuser
Add/Modify User
Used to set the user's access privileges. This includes username, password, management class access, path control access. This page also allows a user to be disabled without removing the user from the database. You must have Admin access to perform these functions. The buttons across the top of the form set the controls below to preset values.
When editing an existing user, the username itself may not be changed. In addition, the password is not displayed. If the administrator leaves the password fields blank, the passwords will not be changed; if the password fields are filled in, the user's password will be changed.
User Management Main Page
Home
Add/Modify User
SuperUser
NetworkMgr
SecurityMgr
Viewer
User Name:
superuser
Password:
Confirm Password:
Network Access:
System Access:
Security Access:
Admin Access:
Debug Access:
Allow Access from:
Account access:
None
Read
Read-Write
LAN
WAN
Console
Enabled
Apply

   (To modify a user, select the desired name in the **Select User** list and click **Edit User** to display the Add/Modify User page. Note that changing the password or privileges of an existing user account may terminate a user's current activity or connection.)

2. Enter **User Name**, **Password**, and **Confirm Password** in the appropriate boxes. (The User Name cannot be modified for an existing account. When editing an existing account, the Password and Confirm Password values are not displayed. If you leave them blank, the password is not changed.)
3. Do one of the following to assign privileges to this user account:
   - Select one of the buttons at the top of this page to automatically assign pre-set privileges to the user based on common user roles. (Refer to Management Classes for details on the privileges automatically assigned to each role.)
   - Manually select the management activity you want to assign to this user account. For each management activity class, click to select **Read**, **Read-Write** privileges for the user, or select **None** for no privilege.
4. In **Allow Access From**, specify one or more of the following:
   - **LAN**: Can access from the LAN side.
   - **WAN**: Can access from the WAN side.
   - **Console**: Can access from a console.
5. Click **Enabled** for **Account Access** to enable this account. By default, accounts are disabled when added.
6. Click **Apply** to add/modify the user account.

Deleting A User Account

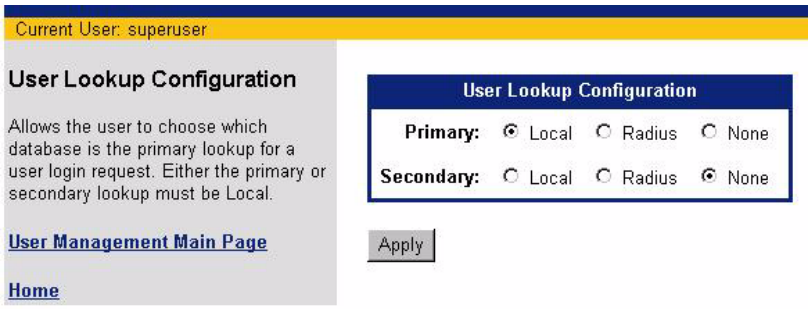
To delete a user account:

1. Select the name of the account you want to delete in the **Select User** list on the User Management page, then click **Delete User**.
2. When prompted, click **OK** to confirm the account deletion.

User Lookup

You can specify a primary and secondary database to use to identify users when logging into the router. To configure the primary and secondary databases:

1. Click **User Lookup Config** on the left navigation pane of the User Management page. This displays the User Lookup Configuration page.

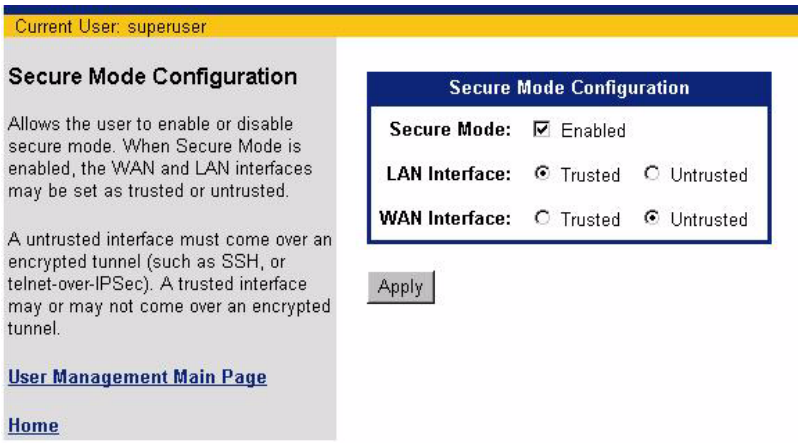

Current User: superuser
User Lookup Configuration
Allows the user to choose which database is the primary lookup for a user login request. Either the primary or secondary lookup must be Local.
User Management Main Page
Home
User Lookup Configuration
Primary: Local Radius None
Secondary: Local Radius None
Apply

2. Specify one of the following databases for **Primary** and for **Secondary**. If the user is not found in the Primary database, the Secondary database is searched.
   - **Local**
     Searches the local database for user login identification. Either the primary or secondary lookup must be Local.
   - **Radius**
     Searches the Radius database for user login identification.
   - **None**
     Searches no database.

Secure Mode Configuration

You can enable secure mode to control whether an interface is trusted or untrusted. To configure Secure Mode:

1. Click **Secure Mode Configuration** on the left navigation pane of the User Management page. This displays the Secure Mode Configuration page.


Current User: superuser
Secure Mode Configuration
Allows the user to enable or disable secure mode. When Secure Mode is enabled, the WAN and LAN interfaces may be set as trusted or untrusted.
A untrusted interface must come over an encrypted tunnel (such as SSH, or telnet-over-IPSec). A trusted interface may or may not come over an encrypted tunnel.
User Management Main Page
Home
Secure Mode Configuration
Secure Mode: Enabled
LAN Interface: Trusted Untrusted
WAN Interface: Trusted Untrusted
Apply

2. Do one of the following for **Secure Mode**:
   - Click the box next to **Enabled** so a check mark appears. This enables secure mode.
   - Click the box next to **Enabled** so there is no check mark. This disables secure mode.
3. If you enabled secure mode, select one of the following for **LAN Interface** and **WAN Interface**:
   - **Trusted**:
     A trusted interface does not have to come over an encrypted tunnel.
   - **Untrusted**:
     An untrusted interface must come over an encrypted tunnel, such as SSH or telnet-over-IPSec.

Configure the Radius Server

Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS) is client-server based access control and authentication feature. The RADIUS client resides locally on the router and works in conjunction with a variety of RADIUS Server applications.

- The client is responsible for passing user information to designated RADIUS servers, then acting on the returned response.
- RADIUS servers are responsible for receiving user connection requests, authenticating the user, then returning all configuration information necessary for the client to deliver service to the user.

Transactions between the client and server are authenticated through the use of a shared secret, which is never sent over the network. In addition, any user passwords are sent encrypted between the client and RADIUS server to further secure account passwords.

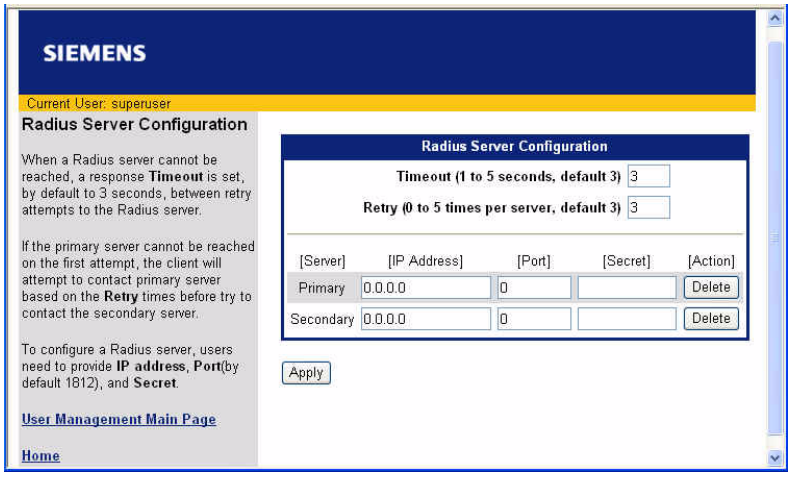
When the router is configured to use RADIUS, a user attempting to login presents authentication information (Username and Password) to the router. Upon receipt, the router's RADIUS Client creates an "access-request" containing username, the user's password, and method being used to access the system. The password is hidden using a method based on the RSA Message Digest Algorithm MD5 [3].

The access request is submitted to the RADIUS server via the network. If no response is returned within a length of time, the request is re-sent a specified number of times. The router's RADIUS client can also forward requests to a secondary server in the event that the primary server is down or unreachable.

Once the RADIUS server receives the request, it validates the RADIUS client that sent the request. A request from a client for which the RADIUS server does not have a shared secret is discarded. If the client is valid, the RADIUS server consults a database of users to find the user whose name matches the request. The user entry in the database contains the required elements for authentication including the username, password, access and management privileges.

To configure the RADIUS Server:

1. Click **Configure Radius Server** on the left navigation pane of the User Management page. This displays the Radius Server Configuration page.

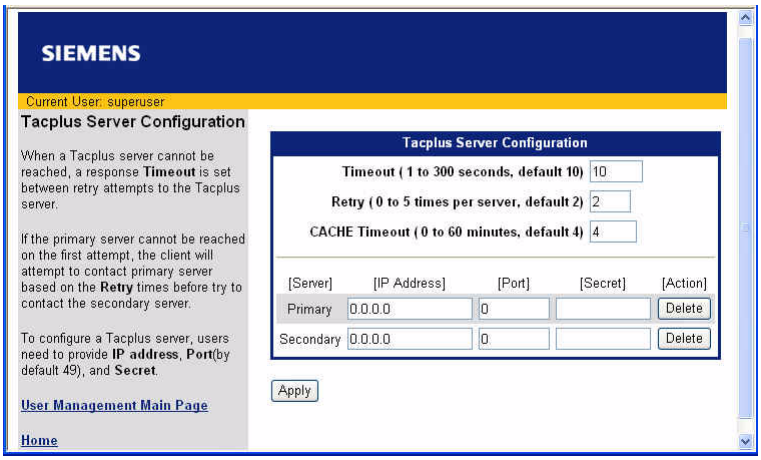

SIEMENS
Current User: superuser
Radius Server Configuration
When a Radius server cannot be reached, a response Timeout is set, by default to 3 seconds, between retry attempts to the Radius server.
If the primary server cannot be reached on the first attempt, the client will attempt to contact primary server based on the Retry times before try to contact the secondary server.
To configure a Radius server, users need to provide IP address, Port(by default 1812), and Secret.
User Management Main Page
Home
Radius Server Configuration
Timeout (1 to 5 seconds, default 3) 3
Retry (0 to 5 times per server, default 3) 3
[Server] [IP Address] [Port] [Secret] [Action]
Primary 0.0.0.0 0 Delete
Secondary 0.0.0.0 0 Delete
Apply

2. In **Timeout**, enter the number of seconds to between retry attempts when the Radius Server cannot be reached.
3. In **Retry**, enter the number of times the Radius Server should be contacted before attempting to connect to the secondary server.
4. For **Primary** and optionally **Secondary** servers, provide the **IP Address**, **Port**, and **Secret** for accessing the Radius Server. The **Secret** is used to authenticate requests between servers.

Configure the TacPlus Server

Tacplus allows access control and user authentication to be managed from a remote server.To configure the Tacplus Server:

1. Click **Configure Tacplus Server** on the left navigation pane of the User Management page. This displays the Tacplus Server Configuration page.


SIEMENS
Current User: superuser
Tacplus Server Configuration
When a Tacplus server cannot be reached, a response Timeout is set between retry attempts to the Tacplus server.
If the primary server cannot be reached on the first attempt, the client will attempt to contact primary server based on the Retry times before try to contact the secondary server.
To configure a Tacplus server, users need to provide IP address, Port(by default 49), and Secret.
User Management Main Page
Home
Tacplus Server Configuration
Timeout (1 to 300 seconds, default 10) 10
Retry (0 to 5 times per server, default 2) 2
CACHE Timeout (0 to 60 minutes, default 4) 4
[Server] [IP Address] [Port] [Secret] [Action]
Primary 0.0.0.0 0 Delete
Secondary 0.0.0.0 0 Delete
Apply

2. In **Timeout**, enter the number of seconds to between retry attempts when the Tacplus Server cannot be reached.
3. In **Retry**, enter the number of times the Tacplus Server should be contacted before attempting to connect to the secondary server.
4. In **CACHE Timeout**, enter the number of seconds that must pass before the user must be authenticated again.
5. For **Primary** and optionally **Secondary** servers, provide the **IP Address**, **Port**, and **Secret** for accessing the Radius Server. The **Secret** is used to authenticatn requests between servers.

Management Classes

All system operations, are partitioned into functional groups called management classes. Management classes group functions into the following categories.

Class	Functional Areas
Voice	Voice operations and shared network functions.
Network	File system, System Interfaces, SNMP, DHCP, NAT, remote commands.
System	Various system administrative tasks.
Security	SSH, L2TP, IPSec, Firewall.
Admin	User Management functions.
Debug	Debug functions.

When creating a user account, you can manually configure the management classes and access methods for the account by issuing multiple commands, or you can use one of the pre-defined templates that group multiple management classes for a logically defined user type. When using the template method, Access privileges for WAN, LAN, and Console are granted by default.

The following table lists the privileges given to each logically defined user type.

Super User

Mgmt Class (read):	Network, System, Admin, Voice, Security, Debug
Mgmt Class (write):	Network, System, Admin, Voice, Security, Debug
Access:	WAN, LAN, Console
Status:	Enabled

Voice Manager

Mgmt Class (read):	System, Voice
Mgmt Class (write):	System, Voice
Access:	WAN, LAN, Console
Status:	Enabled

Network Manager

Mgmt Class (read):	Network, System
Mgmt Class (write):	Network, System
Access:	WAN, LAN, Console
Status:	Enabled

Security Manager

Mgmt Class (read):	System, Security
Mgmt Class (write):	System, Security
Access:	WAN, LAN, Console
Status:	Enabled

Viewer

Mgmt Class (read):	Network, System, Voice, Security
Mgmt Class (write):	None
Access:	WAN, LAN, Console
Status:	Enabled

Change Password

User passwords are changed from the Change Password page.

To change a user password:

1. Click **Change Password** from the left navigation pane on the Router Information page. This displays the Change Password page.

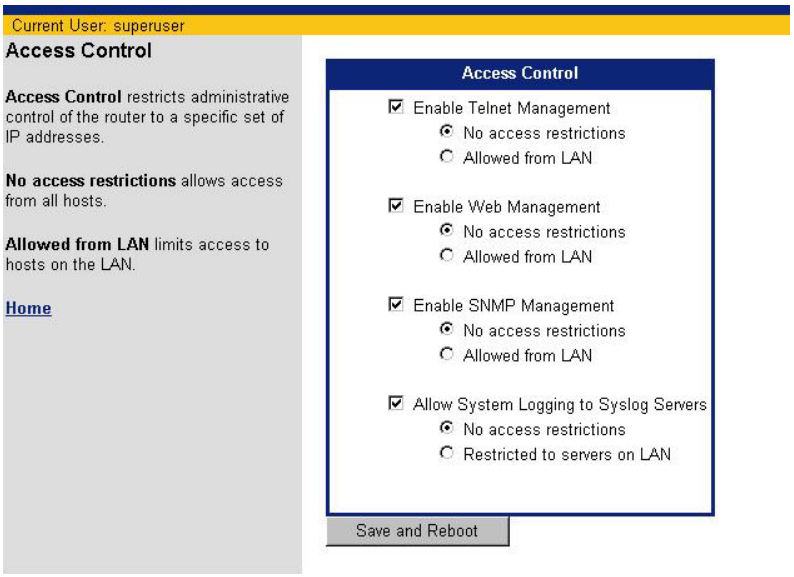
2. Enter the new password for the Current User in **Enter New Password** and **New Password (again)** boxes.
3. Click **Apply** to save the new password.

Access Control

Restrict administrative control of the router to a specific set of IP addresses on the Access Control page. Each remote access method (Telnet, Web, and SNMP) can be configured separately.

To set Access Control parameters:

1. Click **Access Control** from the left navigation pane of the Router Information page. This displays the Access Control page.


Current User: superuser
Access Control
Access Control restricts administrative control of the router to a specific set of IP addresses.
No access restrictions allows access from all hosts.
Allowed from LAN limits access to hosts on the LAN.
Home
Access Control
Enable Telnet Management
No access restrictions
Allowed from LAN
Enable Web Management
No access restrictions
Allowed from LAN
Enable SNMP Management
No access restrictions
Allowed from LAN
Allow System Logging to Syslog Servers
No access restrictions
Restricted to servers on LAN
Save and Reboot

2. Optionally, select one or more of the following remote access methods to enable that method of remote access. A check in the box next to the method specifies enabled. If disabled, any access restriction specification is disregarded.
   - **Telnet**
   - **Web**
   - **SNMP**
3. For each remote access method selected, specify any access restrictions. This can be one of the following:
   - **No access restrictions:**
     Remote access method is enabled and not restricted. This setting allows access from all hosts.
   - **Allowed from LAN:**
     Limits access to the host from the LAN.
4. Optionally select Allow System Logging to Syslog Servers. If selected, specify any access restrictions. This can be one of the following:
   - **No access restrictions:**
     System Logging is not restricted. This setting allows access from all servers.
   - **Allowed from LAN:**
     Limits access for System Logging to servers on the LAN.
5. Click **Save and Reboot**.

Chapter 5 Advanced Setup

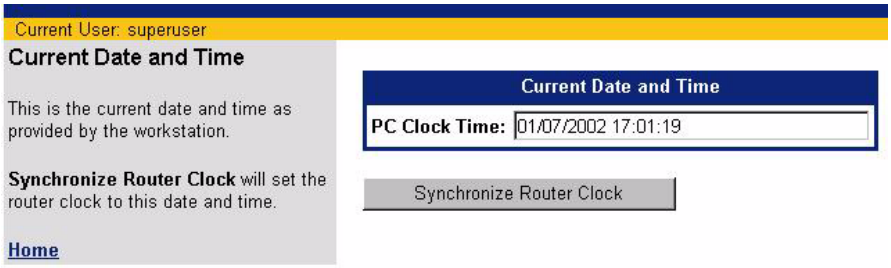
This chapter describes how to configure advanced features on the router. Advanced features are listed below. To configure one of these features, click the link on the left navigation pane of the Router Information page.

Router Clock	Set the date and time on your router.
DHCP	View and configure the current DHCP settings.
Quality of Service (QoS)	Configure QoS, which actively manages network resources to sustain service levels for priority applications.
Routing Table Configuration	Configure multiple routing tables for a single host.
Dial Backup	Enable a backup connection to the Internet through an internal V.90 (model 5835 only) or an external asynchronous modem connected to the Console port.
Switch Management	Manage the Ethernet 10/100 switching ports located on the rear panel of the router.
Traffic Shaping	Define the level of service for each configured interface (Virtual Path (VP) and Virtual Circuit (VC) connections).
Command Line Interface	Enter any CLI command over the web interface. For complete command line syntax, refer to the Command Line Interface Guide.

Router Clock

Use the Router Clock option to set the date and time on the router. To set the current date and time on the router:

1. Click **Router Clock** on the left navigation pane of the Router Information page. This displays the Current Date and Time page.


Current User: superuser
Current Date and Time
This is the current date and time as provided by the workstation.
Synchronize Router Clock will set the router clock to this date and time.
Home
Current Date and Time
PC Clock Time: 01/07/2002 17:01:19
Synchronize Router Clock

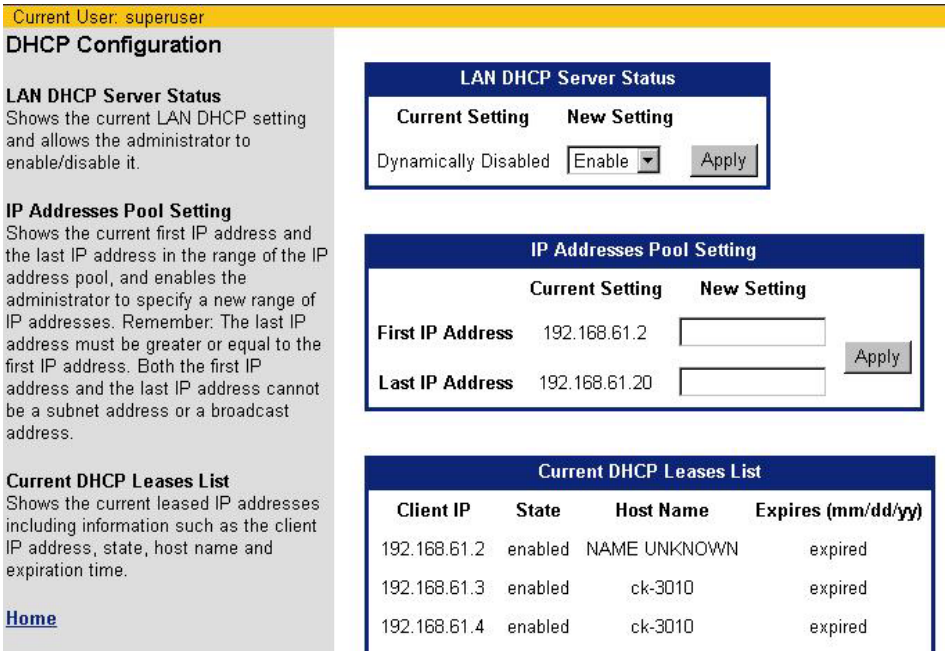
2. The current date and time from your PC are displayed in the field labeled **Current Date and Time**. To synchronize the date and time on your router with the current date and time displayed, click **Synchronize Router Clock**.

DHCP

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol), is a TCP/IP service protocol that provides dynamic leasing of IP addresses and other configuration information to client hosts on the network. The router can act as a DHCP server, automatically providing a suitable IP address and related information to each computer when the computer boots up.

To configure DHCP:

1. Click **DHCP** in the left navigation pane of the Router Information window. This displays the DHCP Configuration page. This page shows the current settings as well as provides a means to change the current settings.


Current User: superuser
DHCP Configuration
LAN DHCP Server Status
Shows the current LAN DHCP setting and allows the administrator to enable/disable it.
IP Addresses Pool Setting
Shows the current first IP address and the last IP address in the range of the IP address pool, and enables the administrator to specify a new range of IP addresses. Remember: The last IP address must be greater or equal to the first IP address. Both the first IP address and the last IP address cannot be a subnet address or a broadcast address.
Current DHCP Leases List
Shows the current leased IP addresses including information such as the client IP address, state, host name and expiration time.
Home
LAN DHCP Server Status
Current Setting
New Setting
Dynamically Disabled
Enable
Apply
IP Addresses Pool Setting
Current Setting
New Setting
First IP Address
192.168.61.2
Last IP Address
192.168.61.20
Apply
Current DHCP Leases List
Client IP
State
Host Name
Expires (mm/dd/yy)
192.168.61.2 enabled NAME UNKNOWN expired
192.168.61.3 enabled ck-3010 expired
192.168.61.4 enabled ck-3010 expired

2. To change the server status, select **Enable** or **Disable** from **LAN DHCP Server Status**. Disabled, the router will not act as a DHCP server.
3. To change the start and ending address range of the IP address pool, enter the starting address in **First IP Address** and the ending address in **Last IP Address**s.
4. Click **Apply**.

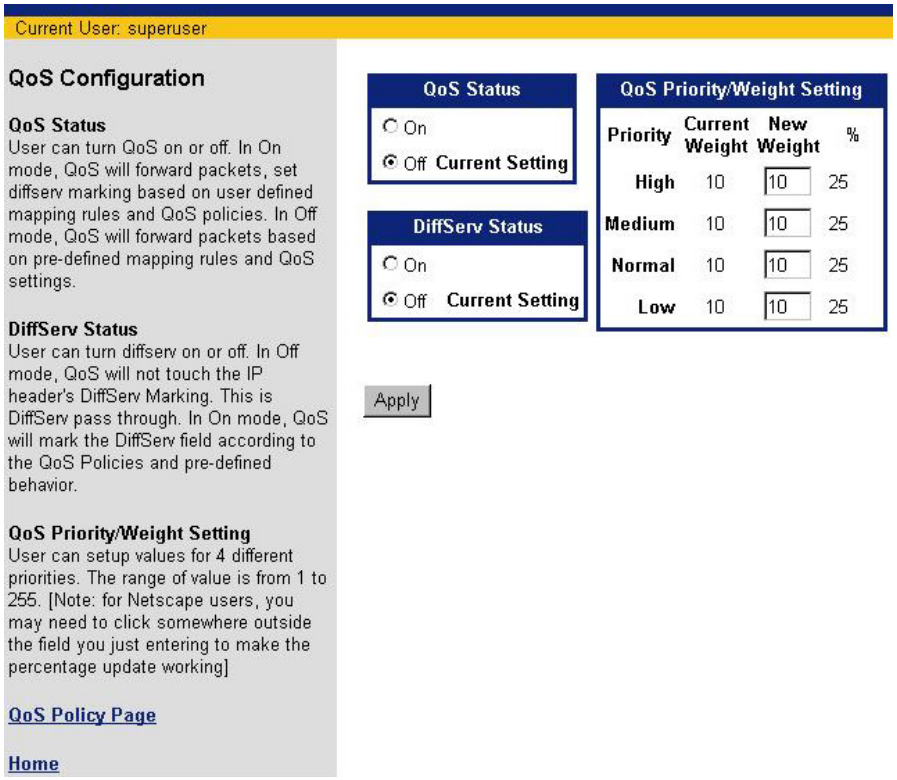
Note that a list of network clients that are currently leasing their IP addresses from the pool are shown in **Current DHCP Leases List**: From left to right, the following information is presented for each client:

- **Client IP**: The leased IP address assigned to the specific client.
- **State**: Whether the IP address is enabled or disabled.
- **Host Name**: Name of the host leasing the specific IP address.
- **Expires (mm/dd/yy)**: Date when the IP address lease will expire. At that time (if not before), the leased IP address will be freed for re-assignment, and the network client will need to request a new IP address from the router.

QoS

Quality of Service (QoS) actively manages network resources to sustain service levels for priority applications. To configure QoS:

1. Click **QoS** in the left navigation pane of the Router Information page. This displays the QoS Configuration page. This page shows the current settings as well as provides a means to change the current settings.

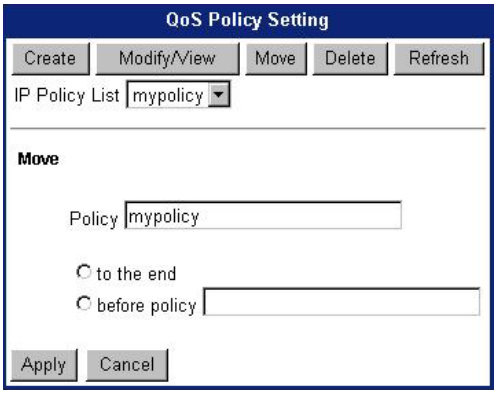


2. Select one of the following from **QoS Status** to enable or disable QoS:
   - **On**: QoS will forward packets and set diffserv marking based on user defined mapping rules and enabled QoS policies.
   - **Off**: QoS will forward packets based on pre-defined mapping rules and enabled QoS policies.
3. To enable or disable marking of the Differentiated Services field of the IP header, select one of the following from **DiffServ Status**:
   - **On**: QoS will mark the DiffServ field according to the QoS Policies and pre-defined behavior.
   - **Off**: DiffServ is not marked; this is DiffServ pass through.
4. Assign weight values to four different priorities. This can be a number between 1 and 255.
5. Click **Apply**.
6. Configure QoS policies.

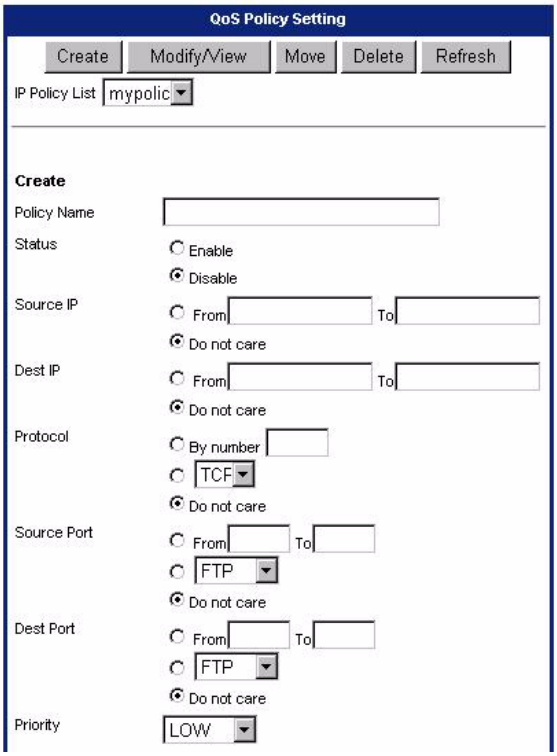
Configure QoS Policy

QoS policies control how QoS manages network resources. To configure a QoS policy:

1. Click **QoS Policy Page** from the left navigation pane of the QoS Configuration page. This displays the QoS Policy Setting page.



2. Click **Create**. This displays the QoS Policy Setting page. (To modify or delete an existing policy, select the policy in the **IP Policy List** drop-down menu and click **Modify** or **Delete**.)



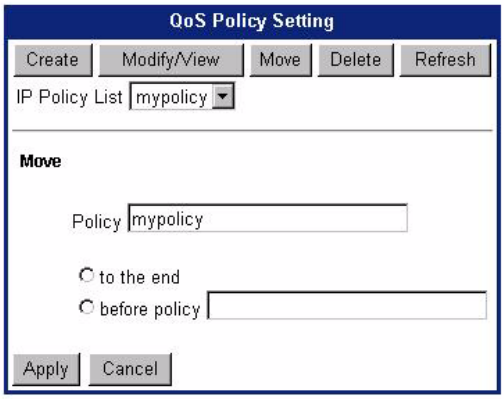
3. In **Policy Name**, enter a unique name to identify the policy.
4. In **Status**, select **Enable** or **Disable** to enable or disable the QoS policy. Disabled, the policy will not be used.

5. In **Source IP**, select one of the following:
   - **From/To**: Enables source address checking. Specify the source IP address or range of IP addresses that must match for this policy to be used.
   - **Do not care**: Disables source address checking.
6. In **Dest IP**, select one of the following:
   - **From/To**: Enables destination address checking. Specify the destination IP address or range of IP addresses that must match for this policy to be used.
   - **Do not care**: Disables destination address checking.
7. In **Protocol**, select one of the following:
   - **By number**: Enter the protocol number to match in the protocol check.
   - **Drop-down menu**: Select the protocol to match in the protocol check (**TCP** or **UDP**).
   - **Do not care**: Disables protocol checking.
8. In **Source Port**, select one of the following:
   - **From/To**: Enter the source port or range of source ports to match in the source port check.
   - **Drop-down menu**: Select the application to match in the source port check.
   - **Do not care**: Disables source port checking.
9. In **Destination Port**, select one of the following:
   - **From/To**: Enter the destination port or range of destination ports to match in the destination port check.
   - **Drop-down menu**: Select the application to match in the destination port check.
   - **Do not care**: Disables destination port checking.
10. Select the priority to place on this policy if match criteria is met. This can be **Normal**, **Low**, **Medium**, **or High**. Normal is the default.
11. In **Code Point - incoming** and **Code Point - outgoing**, select one of the following:
    - Click the button next to the box to specify the Code Point. Be sure to enter the Code Point in the appropriate field.
    - Click **Default** to accept the default Code Point.
12. In **Bidirection**, select one of the following:
    - **On**: Enables bidirectional operation of the policy.
    - **Off**: Disables bidirectional operation of the policy.
13. In **Start Time**, specify the time of day when the policy becomes active.
14. In **Duration**, specify the time period for the policy to remain active.
15. In **Repetition**, select one of the following:
    - **Always on**: Policy is applied every day.
    - **At**: Policy is applied only one time on the specified month (MM), day (DD), and year (YY).
    - **Every**: Policy is applied on the specified day of the week.
16. Click **Save**.

Reorder QoS Policies

To move a QoS policy:

1. On the QoS Policy Setting page, select the policy you want to move in the **IP Policy List** drop-down menu and click **Move**. This expands the QoS Policy Setting page.



2. To specify the new location, select one of the following:
   - **to the end**:
     Moves the policy to the end of the policy list.
   - **before policy**:
     Select the name of the policy where you want to move the Policy in the **policy** name drop-down menu. The policy will be moved to the location immediately preceding the policy specified in **before policy**.
3. Click **Apply**.

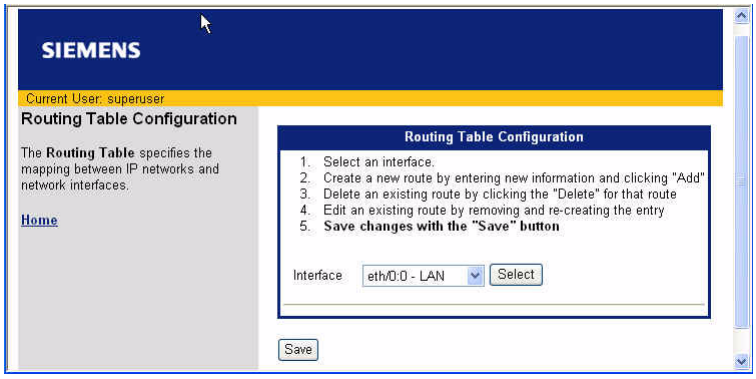
Routing Table Configuration

Every host has a default routing table that it uses to determine which physical interface address to use for outgoing IP traffic. The router supports virtual routing, which allows you to define multiple routing tables for a single host. Each routing table added has a defined range of IP source addresses that use that table. The router determines which routing table to use based on the source address in the packet.

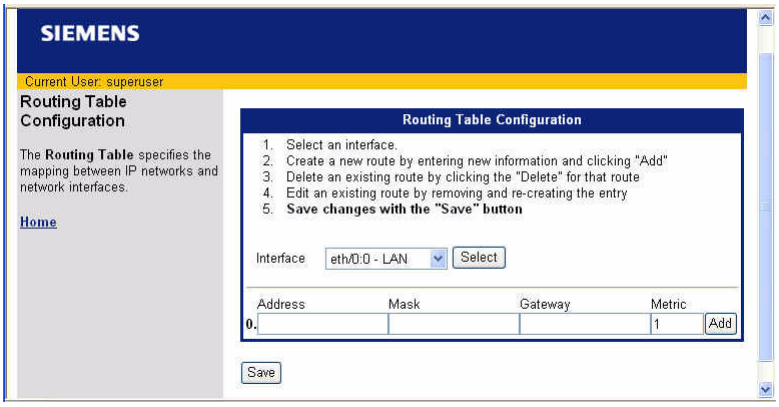
For example, if the router receives a packet whose source address is 192.168.254.10, it checks if that address is within the address range defined for a virtual routing table. If it is, the virtual routing table is used to route the packet. If it is not, the default routing table is used instead.

To configure additional routing tables:

1. Click **Routing Table Configuration** on the left navigation pane of the Router Information page. This displays the Routing Table Configuration page.


SIEMENS
Current User: superuser
Routing Table Configuration
The Routing Table specifies the mapping between IP networks and network interfaces.
Home
Routing Table Configuration
1. Select an interface.
2. Create a new route by entering new information and clicking "Add"
3. Delete an existing route by clicking the "Delete" for that route
4. Edit an existing route by removing and re-creating the entry
5. Save changes with the "Save" button
Interface
eth/0:0 - LAN
Select
Save

2. From the **Interface** drop-down menu, select the interface you want to configure.
3. Click **Select**. This displays the Remote File Setup page.



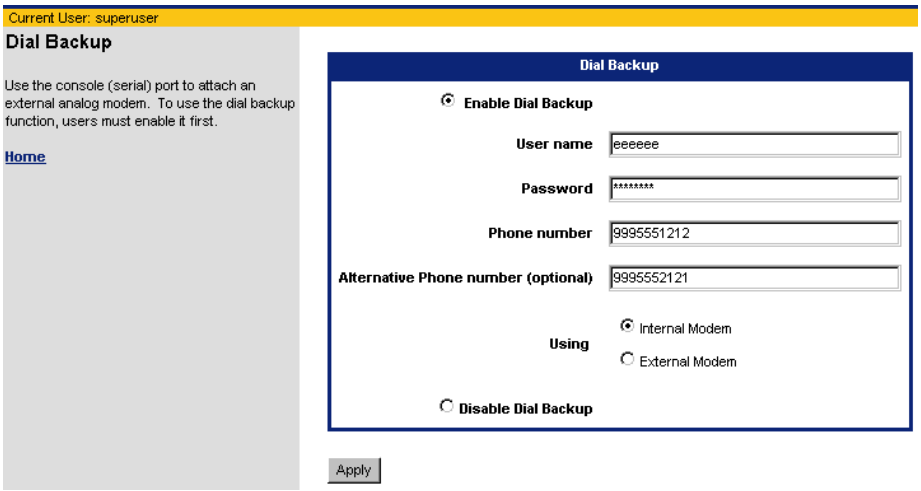
4. Enter the subnet address, mask, and IP address associated with the routing table.
5. Enter the priority for the routing table. This can be a number between 1 and 15 with 1 being the highest priority.
6. Click **Save**.

Dial Backup

Use the Dial Backup option to configure a backup connection to the Internet through an internal V.90 (model 5835 only) or an external asynchronous modem connected to the console port. This backup connection can be activated in the event of WAN service interruption. During an interruption to the WAN interface connection, the router will use the dial backup modem connection while waiting for WAN service to be restored. Once the WAN link is active again, Dial Backup will automatically switch back to the WAN service.

To configure a dial backup connection:

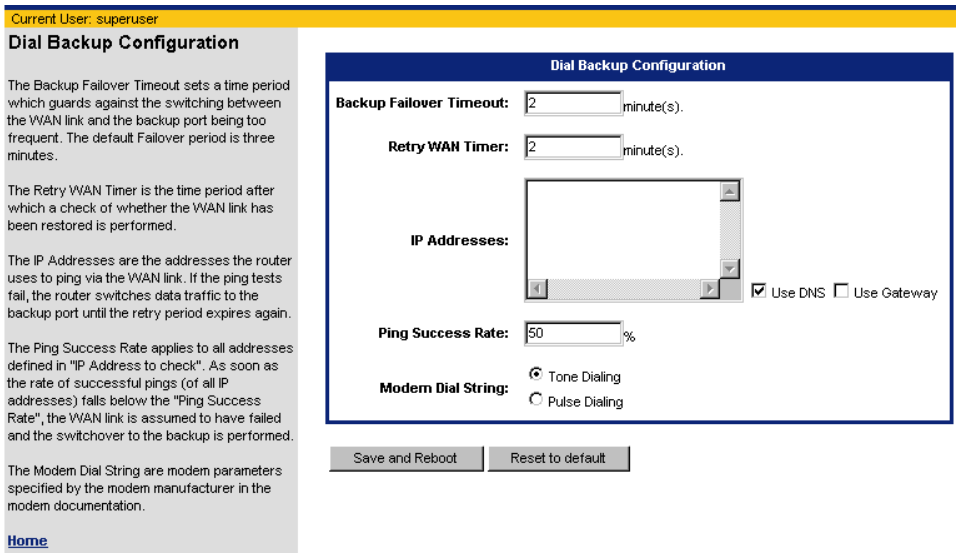
1. Click **Dial Backup** on the left navigation pane of the Router Information page. This displays the Dial Backup page.



2. Click **Enable Dial Backup**.
3. Enter the **User name** and **Password** to use for the dial up connection. This information is provided by your ISP.
4. In **Phone number**, enter the ISP's dial up phone number.
5. Optionally, in **Alternate Phone number**, enter an alternate phone number to use in the event the first number is unavailable.
6. Next to **Using**, select one of the following to specify the type of modem to use for the dial-up connection:
   - **Internal Modem:** Use an internal modem for the dial-up connection. (If the internal modem has not been key-enabled, the modem type will automatically be set to External Modem and cannot be changed.)
   - **External Modem**: Use an external modem for the dial-up connection. Even if an external modem is not physically connected, **External Modem** can still be selected.
7. Click **Apply**. This displays the Dial Backup Configuration page for the type of modem selected:
   - Internal Modem
   - External Modem

Internal Modem

The following Dial Backup Configuration page is displayed during Dial Backup configuration if you selected **Internal Modem** for the connection.

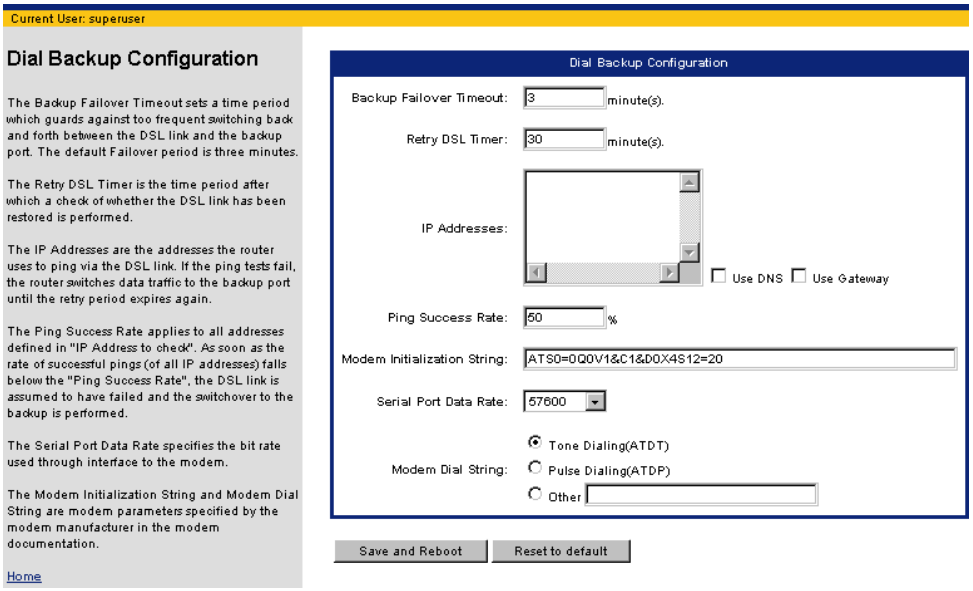

Current User: superuser
Dial Backup Configuration
The Backup Failover Timeout sets a time period which guards against the switching between the WAN link and the backup port being too frequent. The default Failover period is three minutes.
The Retry WAN Timer is the time period after which a check of whether the WAN link has been restored is performed.
The IP Addresses are the addresses the router uses to ping via the WAN link. If the ping tests fail, the router switches data traffic to the backup port until the retry period expires again.
The Ping Success Rate applies to all addresses defined in "IP Address to check". As soon as the rate of successful pings (of all IP addresses) falls below the "Ping Success Rate", the WAN link is assumed to have failed and the switchover to the backup is performed.
The Modem Dial String are modem parameters specified by the modem manufacturer in the modem documentation.
Home
Dial Backup Configuration
Backup Failover Timeout: 2 minute(s).
Retry WAN Timer: 2 minute(s).
IP Addresses:
Use DNS
Use Gateway
Ping Success Rate: 50 %
Modem Dial String:
Tone Dialing
Pulse Dialing
Save and Reboot
Reset to default

To configure the internal modem for dial backup:

1. In **Backup Failover Timeout**, enter the number of minutes that must pass during a WAN link failure before switching to the backup port. This guards against too frequent switching back and forth between the WAN link and the backup port. The default minutes is 3.
2. In **Retry WAN Timer**, enter the number of minutes that must pass before checking to see if the Wan line has been restored.
3. **IP Addresses** lists the addresses the router uses to ping via the WAN link. If the ping tests fail, the router switches data traffic to the backup port until the retry period expires again.
4. In **Ping Success Rate**, enter the ping success rate that must be met. As soon as the success rate falls below this number, Wan link failure is assumed and switch over to backup is performed. This success rate applies to all addresses in the **IP Addresses** list.
5. In **Modem Dial String**, select **Tone Dialing** or **Pulse Dialing** to control how the modem is dialed.
6. Click **Save and Reboot**.

External Modem

The following Dial Backup Configuration page is displayed during Dial Backup configuration if you selected **External Modem** for the connection.


Current User: superuser
Dial Backup Configuration
The Backup Failover Timeout sets a time period which guards against too frequent switching back and forth between the DSL link and the backup port. The default Failover period is three minutes.
The Retry DSL Timer is the time period after which a check of whether the DSL link has been restored is performed.
The IP Addresses are the addresses the router uses to ping via the DSL link. If the ping tests fail, the router switches data traffic to the backup port until the retry period expires again.
The Ping Success Rate applies to all addresses defined in "IP Address to check". As soon as the rate of successful pings (of all IP addresses) falls below the "Ping Success Rate", the DSL link is assumed to have failed and the switchover to the backup is performed.
The Serial Port Data Rate specifies the bit rate used through interface to the modem.
The Modem Initialization String and Modem Dial String are modem parameters specified by the modem manufacturer in the modem documentation.
Home
Dial Backup Configuration
Backup Failover Timeout: 3 minute(s).
Retry DSL Timer: 30 minute(s).
IP Addresses:
Use DNS
Use Gateway
Ping Success Rate: 50 %
Modem Initialization String: ATS0=0Q0V1&C1&D0X4S12=20
Serial Port Data Rate: 57600
Modem Dial String:
Tone Dialing(ATDT)
Pulse Dialing(ATDP)
Other
Save and Reboot
Reset to default

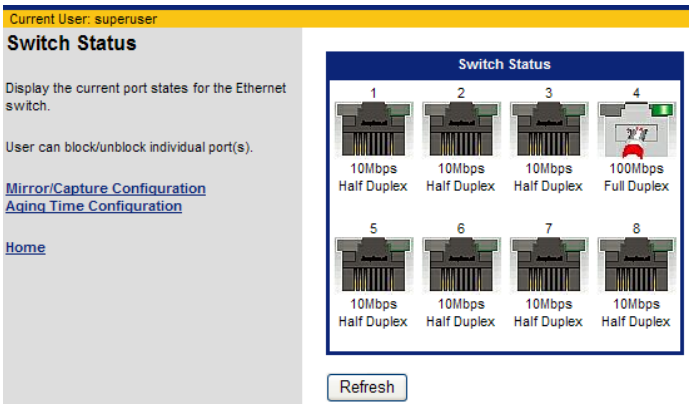
To configure the external modem for dial backup:

1. In **Backup Failover Timeout**, enter the number of minutes that must pass during a WAN link failure before switching to the backup port. This guards against too frequent switching back and forth between the DSL link and the backup port. The default minutes is 3.
2. In **Retry DSL Timer**, enter the number of minutes that must pass before checking to see if the DSL link has been restored.
3. **IP Addresses** lists the addresses the router uses to ping via the DSL link. If the ping tests fail, the router switches data traffic to the backup port until the retry period expires again.
4. In **Ping Success Rate**, enter the ping success rate that must be met. As soon as the success rate falls below this number, DSL Link failure is assumed and switch over to backup is performed. This success rate applies to all addresses in the **IP Addresses** list.
5. In **Modem Initialization String**, enter the number provided by the modem manufacturer. This number should be found in the modem documentation.
6. Select the data rate for the serial port from the **Serial Port Data Rate** drop-down menu. The data rate specifies the bit rate to use through the modem interface. This parameter is pre-configured for the modem and is not user configurable.
7. In **Modem Dial String**, select **Tone Dialing**, **Pulse Dialing**, or specify an **Other** to control how the modem is dialed.
8. Click **Save and Reboot**.

Switch Management

Each router provides four or eight Ethernet 10/100 switching ports for connection to the local area network (LAN). These RJ-45 ports are located on the rear panel and have individual Link Status LEDs to provide port status and link activity. Labeling is provided for port identification.

To manage the switches using the web interface, click **Switch Management** on the left navigation pane of the Router Information page. This displays the Switch Status page.



The Switch Status page provides a graphical representation of the switch port information (including connection speed, mode, and port status,) and provides links to switch management pages to perform the following tasks.

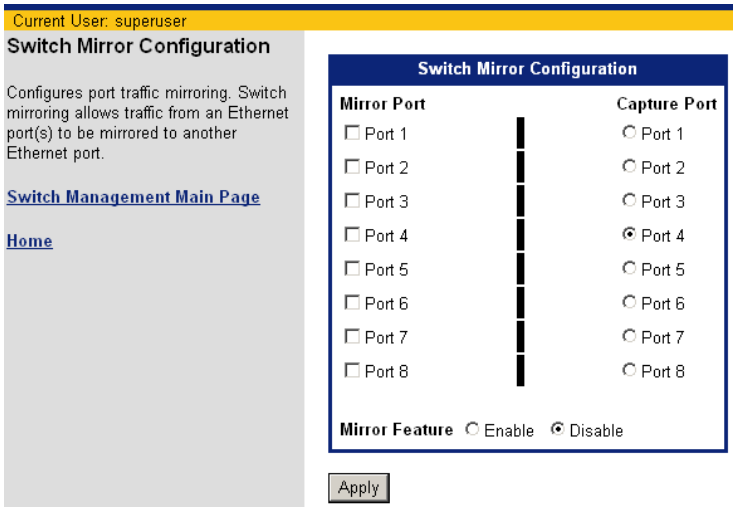
Mirror/Capture Configuration	Configure port traffic mirroring.
Aging Time Configuration	Configure the aging time of the switch

Switch Mirror Configuration

The router supports traffic mirroring on the Ethernet switch. This means that Ethernet traffic from any of the Ethernet ports is mirrored to a target port for analysis. This function facilitates the unobtrusive monitoring of source port activity.

To configure port traffic mirroring:

1. Click **Mirror/Capture Configuration** from the left navigation pane of the Switch Status page. This displays the Switch Mirror Configuration page.



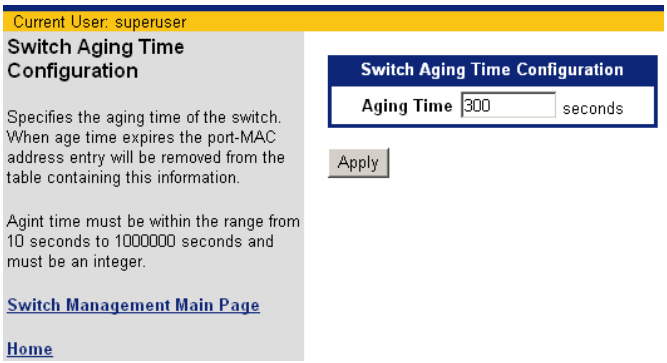
2. Under **Mirror Port**, select one or more of the mapped ports (or source ports) you want to mirror.
3. Under **Capture Port**, select the port to receive the Ethernet traffic for all mirrored ports.
4. For **Mirror Feature**, click **Enable** or **Disable** to enable or disable mirroring.
5. Click **Apply**.

Switch Age Time

The Switch Age Time specifies the aging time of the switch. When the age time expires, the port MAC address entry is removed from the table containing this information.

To configure Switch Age Time:

1. Click **Aging Time Configuration** from the left navigation pane of the Switch Status page. This displays the Switch Aging Time Configuration page.


Current User: superuser
Switch Aging Time Configuration
Specifies the aging time of the switch. When age time expires the port-MAC address entry will be removed from the table containing this information.
Agint time must be within the range from 10 seconds to 1000000 seconds and must be an integer.
Switch Management Main Page
Home
Switch Aging Time Configuration
Aging Time 300 seconds
Apply

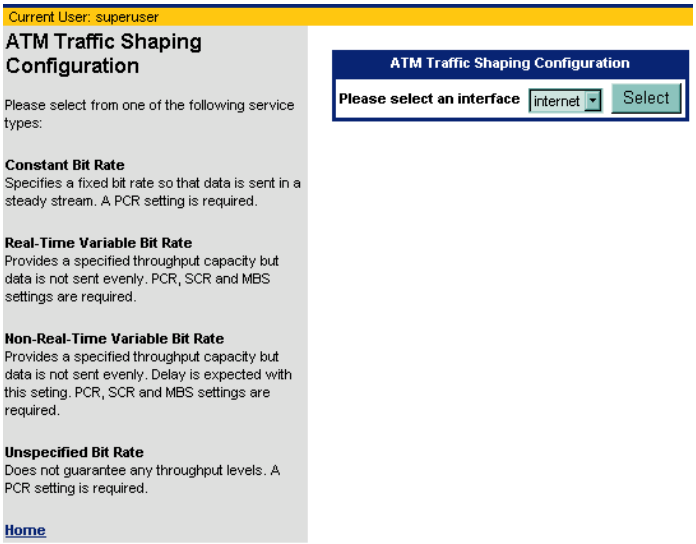
2. In Ageing Time, enter the number of seconds that must pass before the port MAC address entry is removed from the table. This can be a number between 10 and 100,000.
3. Click **Apply**.

ATM Traffic Shaping

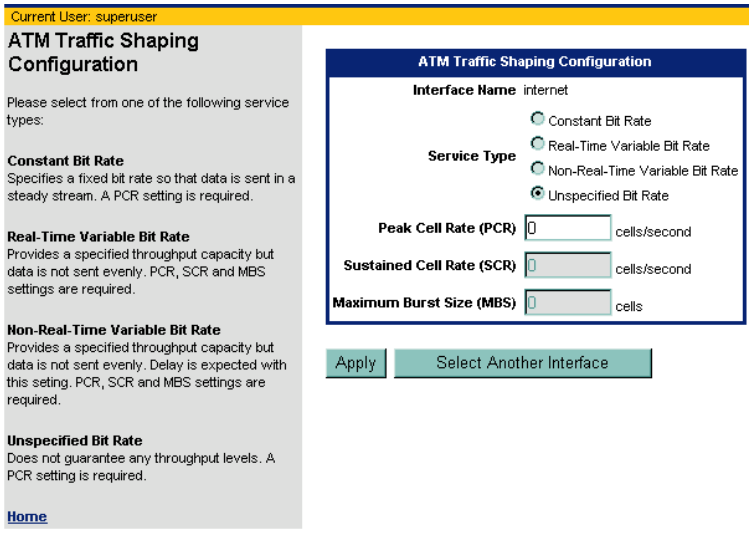
An ATM network provides Virtual Path (VP) or Virtual Circuit (VC) connections with distinct levels of service. ATM Traffic Shaping defines the level of service to use for each configured interface.

To configure Traffic Shaping:

1. Select **Traffic Shaping** or **ATM Traffic Shaping** from the left navigation pane of the Router Information page. This displays the ATM Traffic Shaping Configuration page.


Current User: superuser
ATM Traffic Shaping Configuration
Please select from one of the following service types:
Constant Bit Rate
Specifies a fixed bit rate so that data is sent in a steady stream. A PCR setting is required.
Real-Time Variable Bit Rate
Provides a specified throughput capacity but data is not sent evenly. PCR, SCR and MBS settings are required.
Non-Real-Time Variable Bit Rate
Provides a specified throughput capacity but data is not sent evenly. Delay is expected with this seting. PCR, SCR and MBS settings are required.
Unspecified Bit Rate
Does not guarantee any throughput levels. A PCR setting is required.
Home
ATM Traffic Shaping Configuration
Please select an interface
internet
Select

2. Select the interface you want to configure from the **Please select an interface** drop-down menu.
3. Click **Select**. This displays another form on the ATM Traffic Shaping Configuration page for the selected interface. This page displays the current traffic shaping configuration for the specified interface.

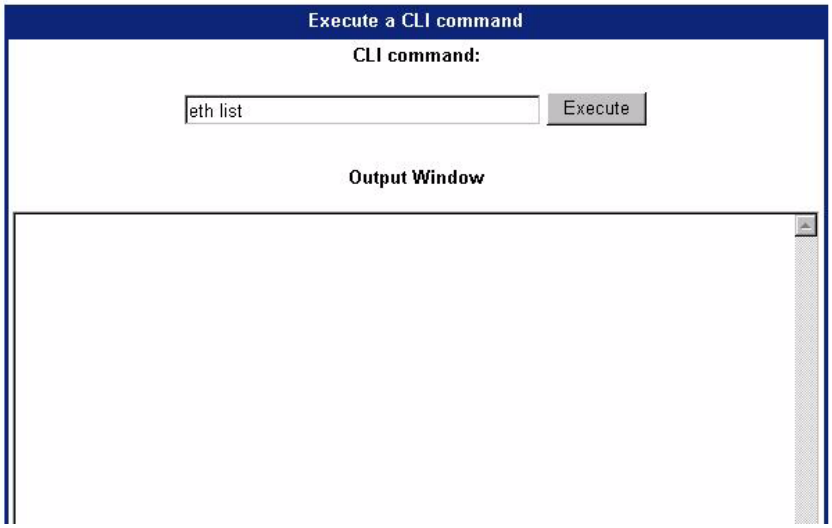

Current User: superuser
ATM Traffic Shaping Configuration
Please select from one of the following service types:
Constant Bit Rate
Specifies a fixed bit rate so that data is sent in a steady stream. A PCR setting is required.
Real-Time Variable Bit Rate
Provides a specified throughput capacity but data is not sent evenly. PCR, SCR and MBS settings are required.
Non-Real-Time Variable Bit Rate
Provides a specified throughput capacity but data is not sent evenly. Delay is expected with this seting. PCR, SCR and MBS settings are required.
Unspecified Bit Rate
Does not guarantee any throughput levels. A PCR setting is required.
Home
ATM Traffic Shaping Configuration
Interface Name internet
Service Type
Constant Bit Rate
Real-Time Variable Bit Rate
Non-Real-Time Variable Bit Rate
Unspecified Bit Rate
Peak Cell Rate (PCR) 0 cells/second
Sustained Cell Rate (SCR) 0 cells/second
Maximum Burst Size (MBS) 0 cells
Apply
Select Another Interface

4. Select one of the following **Service Types**.
   - **Constant Bit Rate**:
     Requests a static amount of bandwidth that is continuously available for the lifetime of the connection.This bandwidth amount is characterized by a **Peak Cell Rate** value.
   - **Real-Time Variable Bit Rate**:
     Used for applications that require tightly constrained delay and delay variation, but not necessarily a fixed cell rate. VBR-nrt connections are characterized in terms of a **Peak Cell Rate**, **Sustained Cell Rate**, and a **Maximum Burst Size**.
   - **Non Real-Time Variable Bit Rate**:
     Used for bursty applications that require service guarantees from the network. VBR-rt connections are characterized in terms of a **Peak Cell Rate**, **Sustained Cell Rate**, and a **Maximum Burst Size**. Frame Relay traffic can also use VBR-nrt.
   - **Unspecified Bit Rate**:
     Used for non-real-time, bursty applications that are tolerant of delay and loss. UBR service does not specify service guarantees and is sometimes referred to as "best effort" service.
5. In **Peak Cell Rate**, enter the peak cell rate if you selected an option that requires a peak cell rate value.
6. In **Sustained Cell Rate**, enter the sustained cell rate if you selected an option that requires a sustained cell rate value.
7. In **Maximum Burst Size**, enter the maximum burst size if you selected an option that requires a maximum burst size value.

Command Line Interface

Use the Command Line Interface option to use the web interface to enter CLI commands. (Refer to the Command Line Interface Guide for available commands.) To execute a CLI command from the web interface:

1. Click **Command Line Interface** on the left navigation pane of the Router Information window. This displays the Execute a CLI command page.



2. In the field provided, enter the desired command.
3. Click **Execute**. The response will be displayed in the Output Window.

Chapter 6 Security Setup

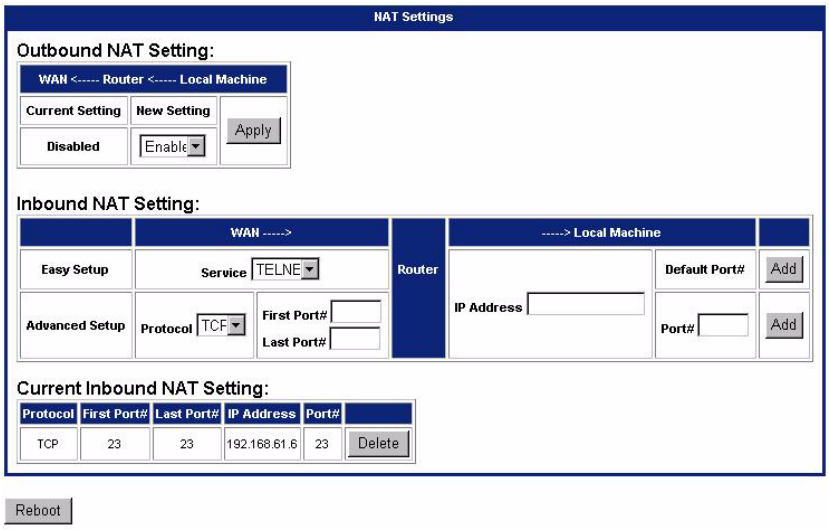
This chapter describes how to configure security features on the router. Security features are listed below. To configure one of these features, click the link on the left navigation pane of the Router Information page.

NAT	Network Address Translation provides a level of security by hiding the private IP addresses of your LAN behind a single public IP address of your router.
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol controls message exchanges between a management client and a management agent.
Secure Shell	Secure Shell (SSH) secures network services over an insecure network such as the public Internet.
Firewall Scripts	Secures network and data communications with built-in firewall capabilities. A firewall is any combination of hardware and software that secures a network and traffic on the network to prevent interception or intrusion.
Stateful Firewall	An IP filtering firewall that examines the packet's header information and matches it against a set of defined rules.
IKE/IPSec Configuration	Internet Key Exchange/Internet Protocol Security provides authentication and encryption of IP traffic for authenticity, integrity, and privacy.
VPN Log On	Start an IPSec session.

NAT

Network Address Translation (NAT) provides a level of security by hiding the private IP addresses of your LAN behind the single public IP address of your router. All connections pass through the router and are translated by NAT. Network addresses on inbound traffic are translated from public to private IP addresses; while addresses on outbound traffic are translated from private IP addresses to the router's public IP address.

1. To configure NAT, click **NAT** on the left navigation pane of the Router Information page. This displays the NAT Settings page. (You can also view the current inbound NAT settings for each protocol in the **Current Inbound NAT Setting** table.)



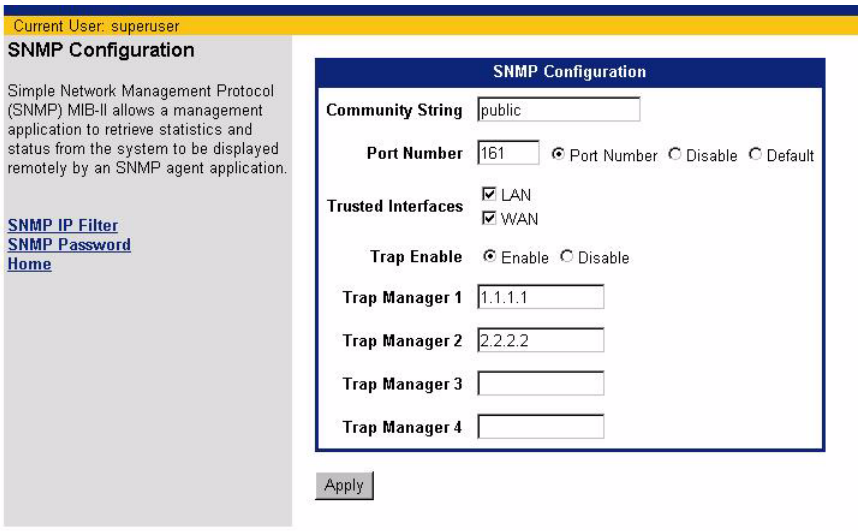
2. In the **Outbound NAT Setting** section of this page, select **Enable** or **Disable** to enable or disable NAT for communications from your LAN to the Wide Area Network (WAN).
3. Click **Apply**.
4. In the **NAT Passthrough** section of this page, select **Enable** or **Disable** to specify whether or not multiple VPN clients are allowed. Enabled, multiple VPN clients are allowed; disabled, only a single VPN client is allowed.
5. Click **Apply**.
6. On the Wan side of the **Inbound NAT Setting** section on this page, do one of the following:
   - Select the network service you are configuring from the **Service** drop-down menu for Easy Setup. This configures NAT to support the most common network services.
   - For Advanced Setup, select a protocol from the **Protocol** drop-down menu and specify a **First Port #** to assign a port number for the protocol to use. To assign a range of port numbers, specify a **Last Port #** as well.
7. On the Local Machine side of the Inbound NAT Setting section on this page, enter the IP address of the local machine in **IP Address**.
8. Do one of the following to enter port Information for the selected service:
   - Click **Add** next to **Default Port #** to use the default port for the specified service.
   - Enter the port number on the local machine you want the specified service to use in **Port #**, and click **Add**. Leave this field blank if you want the local machine to use the same port number as the WAN.
9. Click **Reboot**.

SNMP

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) exchanges messages between a management client and a management agent. Messages contain requests to get and set variables that exist in network nodes, thus allowing a management client to obtain statistics, set configuration parameters, and monitor events. Communication with the SNMP agent can occur over the LAN or WAN connection.

To configure SNMP:

1. Click **SNMP** on the left navigation pane of the Router Information Page. This displays the SNMP Configuration page.

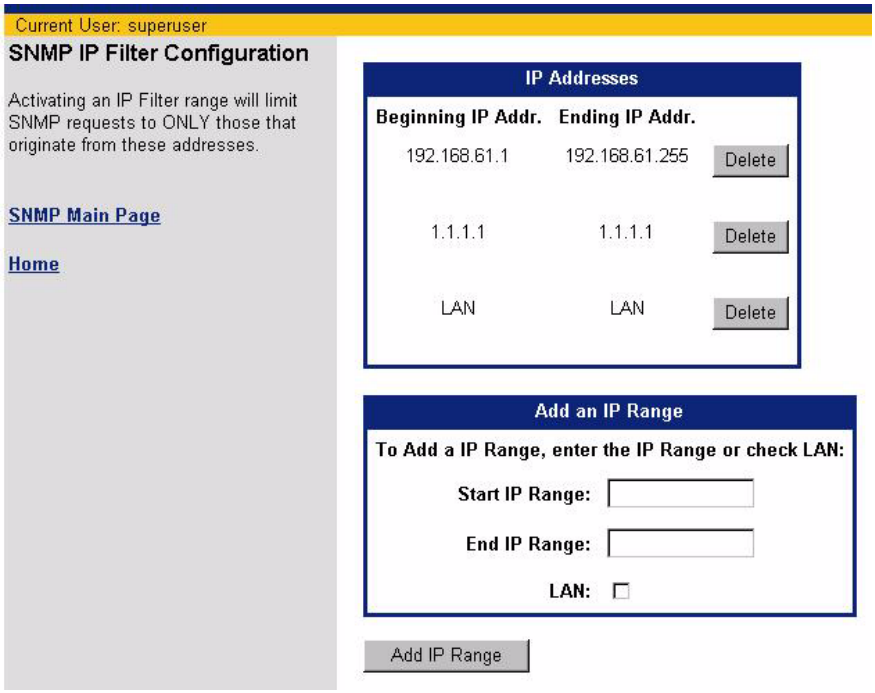


2. In **Community String**, enter the name of the SNMP community to which the router belongs. This name acts as a identifier between the SNMP manager and agent for requests. The community setting allows the SNMP manager to request information from a *community*, rather than each node (agent) individually.
3. In **Port Number**, select one of the following:
   - **Port Number**:
     Enter the desired number in the field next to **Port Number**.
   - **Disable**:
     Disables the SNMP port.
   - **Default**:
     Sets the port to the default port of 161.
4. In **Trusted Interfaces**, select one or both of the following:
   - LAN designates the Local Area Network as a trusted interface.
   - WAN designates the Wide Area Network as a trusted interface.
5. In **Trap Enable**, select **Enable** or **Disable**. SNMP agents also have the ability to send (unrequested) messages to SNMP managers; these messages are called traps and notify the SNMP managers that an event has happened on the system.
6. If you enabled **Trap Enable**, in **Trap Manager[1-4]** specify the IP address for a node that will receive a Trap event from the router. You can specify up to four trap managers.
7. Click **Apply**.
8. Configure SNMP IP Filter and SNMP Password.

SNMP IP Filter

Activating an IP Filter range will limit SNMP requests to only those that originate from the designated addresses or LAN. To activate IP filtering:

1. Click **SNMP IP Filter** from the SNMP Configuration page. This displays the SNMP IP Filter Configuration page. The current IP filter ranges are displayed in the IP Addresses.

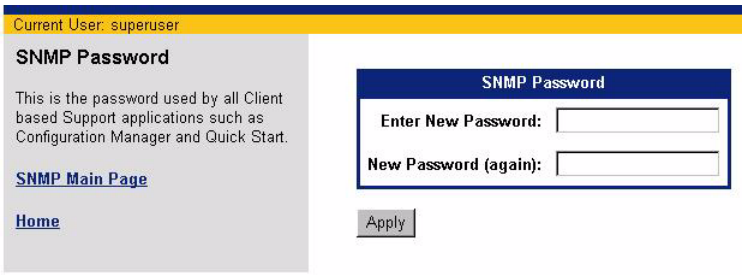


2. In **Start IP Range**, enter the first IP address in the range to be filtered.
3. In **End IP Range**, enter the last IP address in the range to be filtered.
4. Optionally click **LAN**.
5. Click **Add IP Range**.

SNMP Password

An SNMP password is used to authenticate an SNMP Manager. Once authenticated, SNMP set requests will be performed. To set the SNMP Password:

1. Click **SNMP Password** from the SNMP Configuration page. This displays the SNMP Password page.

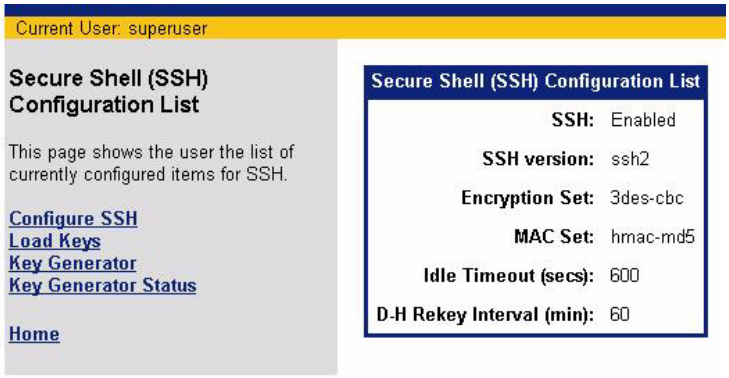

Current User: superuser
SNMP Password
This is the password used by all Client based Support applications such as Configuration Manager and Quick Start.
SNMP Main Page
Home
SNMP Password
Enter New Password:
New Password (again):
Apply

2. Enter the **New Password and New Password (again)**.
3. Click **Apply**.

Secure Shell

Secure Shell (SSH) secures network services over an insecure network such as the public Internet. The objective of SSH is to make a secure functional equivalent for telnet. Telnet connections and commands are vulnerable to a variety of different kinds of attacks, allowing unauthorized system access, and even allowing interception and logging of traffic to and from the system including passwords. SSH also provides secure FTP type file transfers.

To access the Secure Shell configuration pages, click **Secure Shell** from the left navigation pane on the Router Information page. This displays the Secure Shell (SSH) Configuration List page.



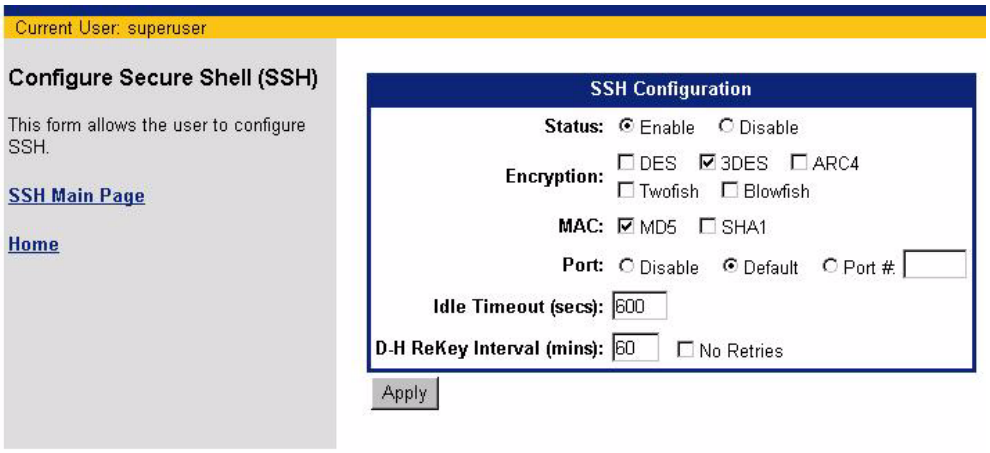
This page displays the current SSH configuration settings as well as provides links to the other SSH configuration pages.

Configure SSH	Configure SSH.
Load Keys	Load public and private SSH keys used to authenticate the SSH server from a source file.
Key Generator	Generate public and private SSH keys.
Key Generator Status	Check the status of the key generation process.

Configure SSH

To configure Secure Shell settings:

1. Click **Configure SSH** from the Secure Shell (SSH) Configuration List page. This displays the Configure Secure Shell (SSH) page.



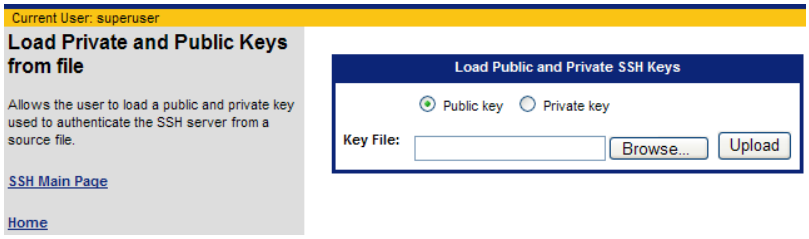
2. For **Status**, select **Enable** or **Disable** to enable or disable the SSH feature. Before enabling SSH, a private/public key pair should be loaded on the router using either the Key Generator or Load Keys option.
3. For **Encryption**, select one or more of the encryption methods. The selected method(s) is configured locally on the router (or server). When a client initiates a session, the encryption type is realized and the client adheres to the server encryption mode. If the encryption method is not supported on the client side, the connection will fail.
4. For **MAC**, select the type of Message Authentication Code to use for the SSH connection.
5. For **Port**, select one of the following to specify the port that the SSH server listens on.
   - **Default**: Sets the SSH port to the default port of 22.
   - **Disable**: Disables the SSH port.
   - **Port Number**: Enter the desired number in the field next to **Port #**.
6. In **Idle Timeout**, enter the number of seconds an SSH connection can remain idle before the SSH session is disconnected. This can be a number between 30 and 1200 with 600 being the default.
7. In **D-H ReKey Interval**, enter the number of minutes that must pass between additional key exchanges. This can be a number between 0 and 600 with 600 being the default.
8. Click **Apply**.

Load Keys

Diffie-Hellman is the key exchange system used for authentication in the establishment and maintenance of SSH connections. The key exchange requires a Public Key and a Private Key. This key pair can either be loaded from a source file or generated by the router. This section describes how to load the key pair from a source file. Refer to the section title Key Generator for details on generating the key pair on the router.

To load the key pair from a source file:

1. Click **Load Keys** on the left navigation pane of the Secure Shell (SSH) Configuration List page. This displays the Load Private and Public Keys from file page.


Current User: superuser
Load Private and Public Keys from file
Allows the user to load a public and private key used to authenticate the SSH server from a source file.
SSH Main Page
Home
Load Public and Private SSH Keys
Public key
Private key
Key File:
Browse...
Upload

2. Do one of the following:
   - Select **Public key** to load a public key from a file.
   - Select **Private ke**y to load a private key from a file.
3. In **Key File**, specify the file that contains the key. You can optionally **Browse** for the key file.
4. Click **Upload** to load the key file. A confirmation message will be displayed upon file upload completion.

Key Generator

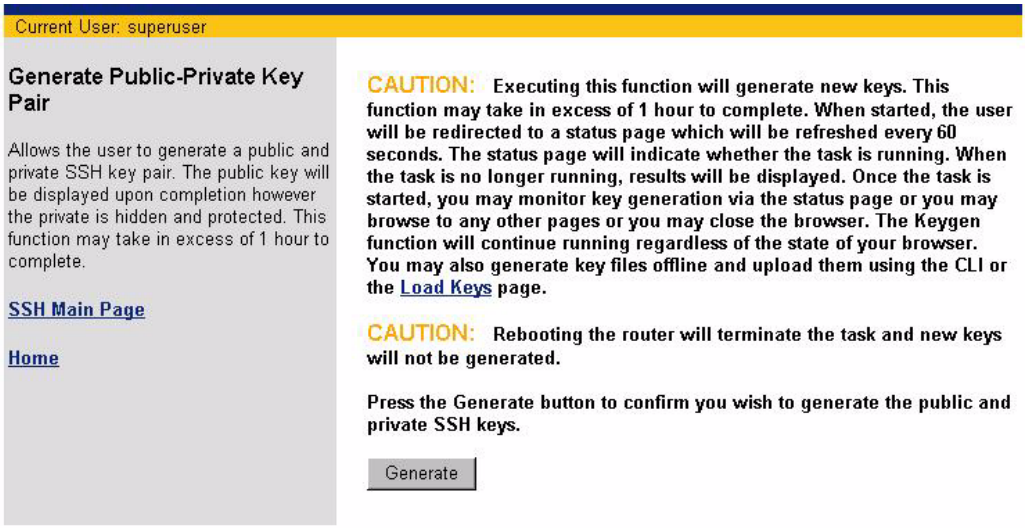
Diffie-Hellman is the key exchange system used for authentication in the establishment and maintenance of SSH connections. The Key exchange requires a Public key and a Private key. This key pair can either be loaded from a source file or generated by the router. This section describes how to generate the key pair on the router. Refer to the section titled Load Keys for details on loading the key pair from a file.

Executing this function will generate new keys. This function may take in excess of one hour to complete. When started, the user will be redirected to a status page that is refreshed every 60 seconds. The status page indicates whether the task is running. When the task is no longer running, results are displayed.

Once the task is started, you can close this page and the Keygen function will continue. You can reopen it anytime by clicking **Key Generator Status** on the left navigation pane of the Secure Shell (SSH) Configuration List page.

To generate the key pair on the router:

1. Click **Key Generator** on the left navigation pane of the Secure Shell (SSH) Configuration List page. This displays the Generate Public-Private Key Pair page.


Current User: superuser
Generate Public-Private Key Pair
Allows the user to generate a public and private SSH key pair. The public key will be displayed upon completion however the private is hidden and protected. This function may take in excess of 1 hour to complete.
SSH Main Page
Home
CAUTION: Executing this function will generate new keys. This function may take in excess of 1 hour to complete. When started, the user will be redirected to a status page which will be refreshed every 60 seconds. The status page will indicate whether the task is running. When the task is no longer running, results will be displayed. Once the task is started, you may monitor key generation via the status page or you may browse to any other pages or you may close the browser. The Keygen function will continue running regardless of the state of your browser. You may also generate key files offline and upload them using the CLI or the Load Keys page.
CAUTION: Rebooting the router will terminate the task and new keys will not be generated.
Press the Generate button to confirm you wish to generate the public and private SSH keys.
Generate

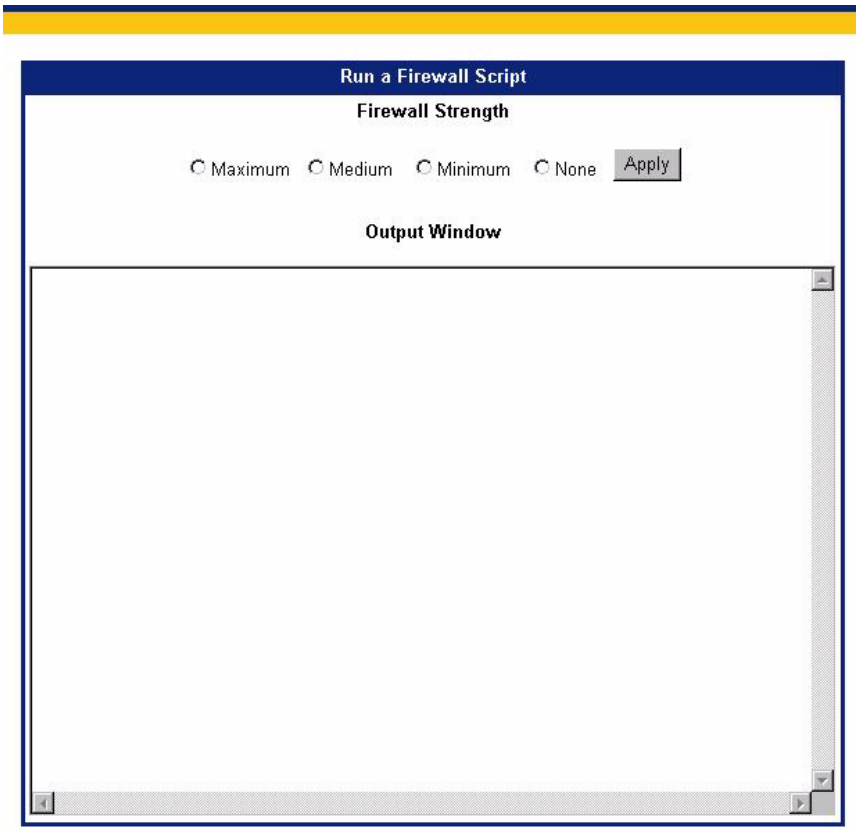
2. Click **Generate** to generate the keys.
3. To monitor the key generation progress, click **Key Generator Status** from the left navigation pane of the Secure Shell (SSH) Configuration List page.

Firewall Scripts

A firewall is any combination of hardware and software that secures a network and traffic to prevent interception or intrusion. The router has built-in firewall capabilities to secure your network and data communications. The router is equipped with predefined scripts that can be modified or used "as is" to construct firewalls. All network security efforts, including firewall configurations, should be performed by an experienced and qualified network security technician who is familiar with the unique architecture and requirements of their network. Siemens Subscriber Networks cannot be liable for security violations due to inadequate or incorrect firewall configurations.

To load a firewall script, perform the following:

1. Click **Firewall Scripts** on the left navigation pane of the Secure Shell (SSH) Configuration List page. This displays the Run a Firewall Script page.



2. Select the desired **Firewall Strength**. This can be one of the following:
   - **Maximum**: Establishes a firewall with the most restrictive policies for maximum network security.
   - **Medium**: Establishes a firewall with flexible policies for a moderate level of network security.
   - **Minimum**: Establishes a firewall with a basic set of policies for a minimum level of network security.
   - **None**: No firewall is established.
3. Click **Apply**. This displays the firewall script in the **Output Window**.

Stateful Firewall

Stateful Firewall varies from the IP Filtering Firewall in that it gathers and maintains state information about each session. IP Filtering Firewall examines the packet's header information and matches it against a set of defined rules. If it finds a match, the corresponding action is performed. If not, the packet is accepted. Stateful firewall intercepts outgoing packets and gathers information from them (for example IP address information, port number) to create state information for that session. When an incoming packet is received, the Stateful Firewall checks the packet against the state information it has maintained and accepts the packet if the packet belongs to the session.

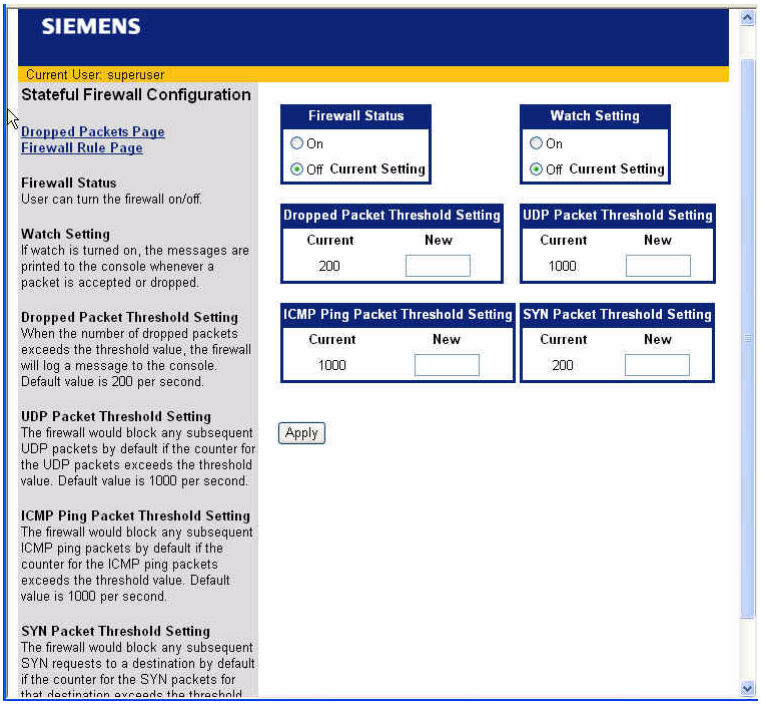
This section describes how to perform the following tasks.

Configure Stateful Firewall	Configure settings that control how the Stateful Firewall performs.
Dropped Packets	View the most recent dropped packets.
Firewall Rules	Configure Stateful Firewall rules.

Configure Stateful Firewall

To configure the Stateful Firewall:

1. Click **Stateful Firewall** from the left navigation pane of the Router Information page. This displays the Stateful Firewall Configuration page.

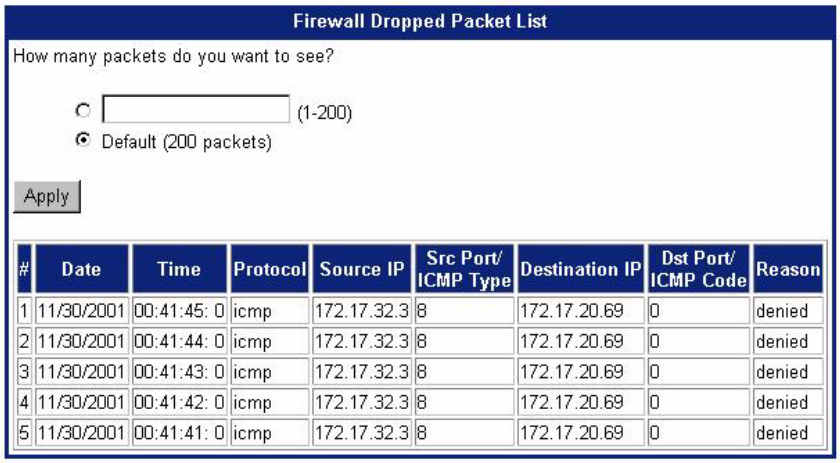

SIEMENS
Current User: superuser
Stateful Firewall Configuration
Dropped Packets Page
Firewall Rule Page
Firewall Status
User can turn the firewall on/off.
Watch Setting
If watch is turned on, the messages are printed to the console whenever a packet is accepted or dropped.
Dropped Packet Threshold Setting
When the number of dropped packets exceeds the threshold value, the firewall will log a message to the console. Default value is 200 per second.
UDP Packet Threshold Setting
The firewall would block any subsequent UDP packets by default if the counter for the UDP packets exceeds the threshold value. Default value is 1000 per second.
ICMP Ping Packet Threshold Setting
The firewall would block any subsequent ICMP ping packets by default if the counter for the ICMP ping packets exceeds the threshold value. Default value is 1000 per second.
SYN Packet Threshold Setting
The firewall would block any subsequent SYN requests to a destination by default if the counter for the SYN packets for
Firewall Status
On
Off Current Setting
Watch Setting
On
Off Current Setting
Dropped Packet Threshold Setting
Current 200
New
UDP Packet Threshold Setting
Current 1000
New
ICMP Ping Packet Threshold Setting
Current 1000
New
SYN Packet Threshold Setting
Current 200
New
Apply

2. For **Firewall Status**, select **On** or **Off** to turn Stateful Firewall on or off.
3. For **Watch Setting**, select **On** or **Off** to control whether or not messages are printed to the console whenever a packet is accepted or dropped.
4. In **Dropped Packet Threshold Setting**, specify the number of packets per second that must be dropped before a message is logged to the console. The default value is 200 packets per second.
5. In **UDP Packet Threshold Setting**, specify the number of UDP Packets per second that can be received. When this number is exceeded, the firewall blocks any subsequent UDP packets. The default value is 1000 UDP packets per second.
6. In **ICMP Ping Packet Threshold Setting**, specify the number of ICMP Ping Packets per second that can be received. When this number is exceeded, the firewall blocks any subsequent ICMP ping packets. The default value is 1000 ICMP Ping Packets per second.
7. In **SYN Packet Threshold Setting**, specify the number of SYN requests per second that can be received. When this number is exceeded, the firewall blocks any subsequent SYN requests. The default value is 200 SYN packets per second.
8. Click **Apply**.

View Dropped Packets

To view the most recent dropped packets:

1. Click **Dropped Packet**s from the left navigation pane of the Stateful Firewall Configuration page. This displays the Firewall Dropped Packet List page.



Firewall Dropped Packet List

How many packets do you want to see?

( ) (1-200)

(•) Default (200 packets)

Apply

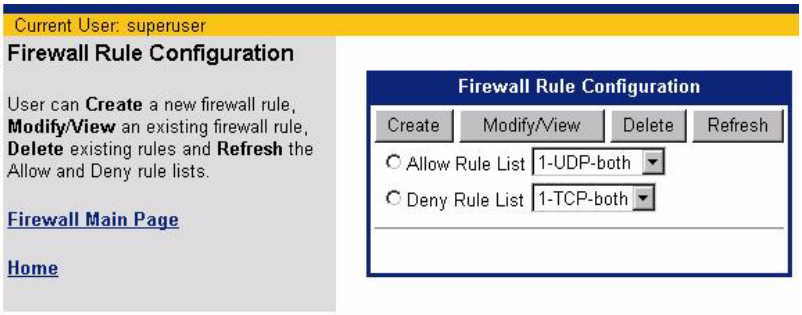
#	Date	Time	Protocol	Source IP	Src Port/ ICMP Type	Destination IP	Dst Port/ ICMP Code	Reason
1	11/30/2001	00:41:45: 0	icmp	172.17.32.3	8	172.17.20.69	0	denied
2	11/30/2001	00:41:44: 0	icmp	172.17.32.3	8	172.17.20.69	0	denied
3	11/30/2001	00:41:43: 0	icmp	172.17.32.3	8	172.17.20.69	0	denied
4	11/30/2001	00:41:42: 0	icmp	172.17.32.3	8	172.17.20.69	0	denied
5	11/30/2001	00:41:41: 0	icmp	172.17.32.3	8	172.17.20.69	0	denied

2. Do one of the following:
   - **Specify the number of dropped packets to view** from 1 to 200. Netscape 4 users, may have to wait a very long time to get the complete list of 200 displayed. Select a smaller value for viewing if this is the case.
   - Click **Default** to view the most recent 200 dropped packets.
3. Click **Apply**.

Configure Firewall Rules

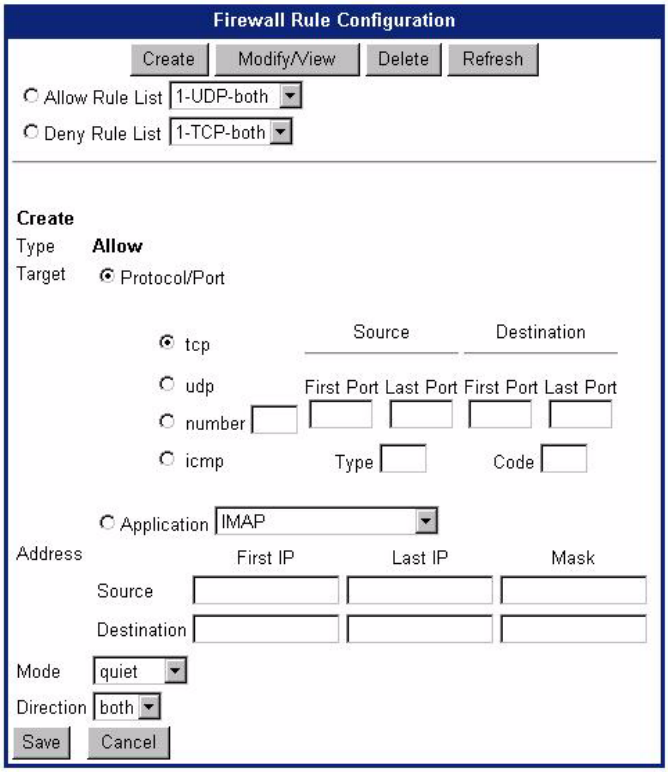
To configure firewall rules:

1. Click **Firewall Rules** from the left navigation pane of the Stateful Firewall Configuration page. This displays the Firewall Rule Configuration page.


Current User: superuser
Firewall Rule Configuration
User can Create a new firewall rule, Modify/View an existing firewall rule, Delete existing rules and Refresh the Allow and Deny rule lists.
Firewall Main Page
Home
Firewall Rule Configuration
Create
Modify/View
Delete
Refresh
Allow Rule List 1-UDP-both
Deny Rule List 1-TCP-both

When firewall rules are created, they are specified as Allow or Deny rules. When a packet is evaluated, the Deny rules are applied first, then the Allow rules.

2. From the **Allow Rule List** drop-down menu, optionally select the list of protocols where the rule is allowed. If you do not select an **Allow Rule List**, you must select a **Deny Rule List**.
3. From the **Deny Rule List** drop-down menu, optionally select the list of protocols where the rule is denied. If you do not select a **Deny Rule List**, you must select an **Allow Rule List**.
4. Click **Create**. This expands the Firewall Rule Configuration page to include appropriate fields for the **Allow Rule List** and **Deny Rule List** selection.

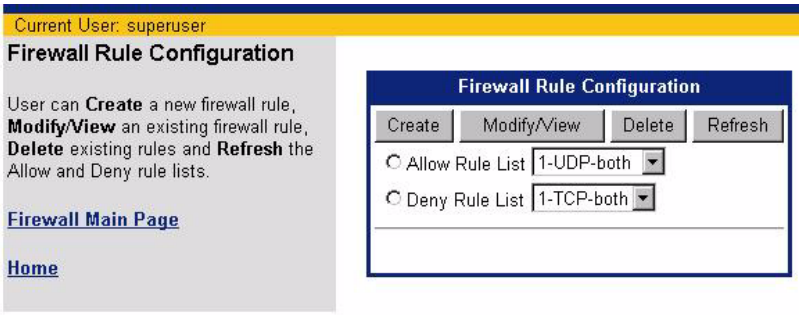


5. For **Target**, select one of the following to specify the characteristics a packet must have in order to match the firewall rule:
   - **Protocol/Port**
     Specifies the protocol or port that applies to the rule. This can be one of the following:
     - **tcp** to specify TCP protocol for this rule. You can specify a source and destination port or port range. If only one source/destination port is specified, the packet must have the specified port. If a range is defined, the packet can have a port within the specified range. If no source/destination port is specified, the firewall rule matches any port in the range 0 - 65535.
     - **udp** to specify UDP protocol for this rule. You can specify a source and destination port or port range. If only one source/destination port is specified, the packet must have the specified port. If a range is defined, the packet can have a port within the specified range. If no source/destination port is specified, the firewall rule matches any port in the range 0 - 65535.
     - **number** to specify a protocol number.
     - **icmp** to specify ICMP protocol for this rule. If you select this protocol, my must specify an ICMP Type for matching the packet source and ICMP Code for matching the packet destination.
   - **Application**
     Select the application that must match from the **Application** drop-down menu.
6. For **Source** and **Destination** under **Address**, optionally specify the **First IP** and **Last IP** addresses to define the source and destination IP address boundaries to apply to the firewall rule. The packet must have a source/destination IP address within the specified address range. If only **First IP** address is specified, the packet must have that source/destination IP address. If no source/destination IP address is specified, the firewall rule matches any valid IPV4 address.
7. For **Source** and **Destination** under **Address**, optionally specify a **Mask** that must match for the rule to apply. If no mask is specified, 255.255.255.255 is used.
8. From the **Mode** drop-down menu, select one of the following to specify when watch messages are displayed for this firewall rule. The messages are sent to the console serial port and a Syslog server.
   - **Quiet**: No messages are displayed for this firewall rule, even if the rule causes a packet to be dropped. This is the default setting for firewall *allow* rules.
   - **Verbose**: A message is displayed every time this firewall rule matches a packet, regardless of the rule action.
9. From the **Direction** drop-down menu, select the direction of the packet to which the firewall rule is applied. The default is **both**.
10. Click **Save**.

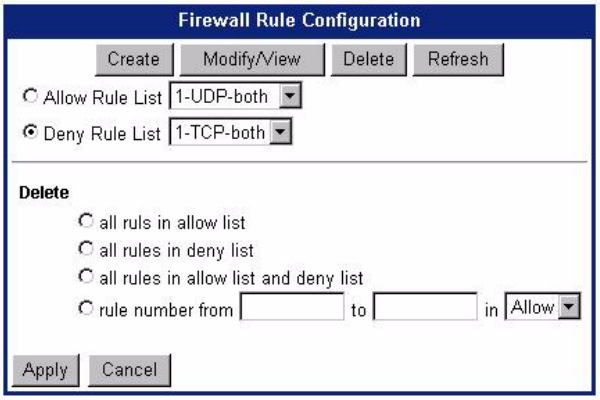
Delete Firewall Rules

To delete firewall rules:

1. Click **Firewall Rules** from the left navigation pane of the Stateful Firewall Configuration page. This displays the Firewall Rule Configuration page.



2. Click **Delete**. This expands the Firewall Rule Configuration page.



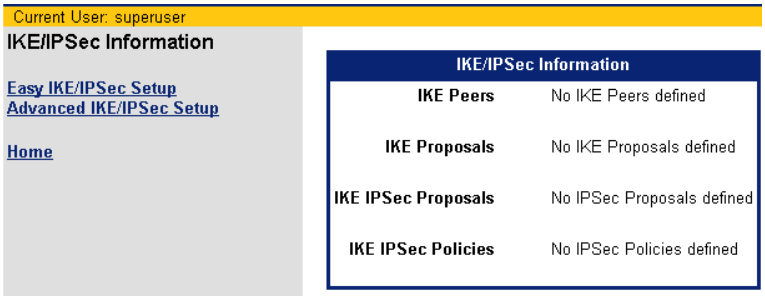
3. Select the rule list(s) or range of rules you want to delete. To delete a single rule, only enter a number in the **from** field. When entering a range of rules to be deleted, the rule range specified is inclusive of the first and last rules.
4. Click **Apply**.

IKE/IPSec Configuration

IKE/IPSec (Internet Key Exchange/Internet Protocol Security) provides authentication and encryption of IP traffic for the authenticity, integrity and privacy of your communications. IPSec sessions are established through Security Associations (SAs) that enable secure devices to negotiate a level of security attributes needed for a Virtual Private Network (VPN).

To configure IKE/IPSec:

1. Click **IKE/IPSec Configuration** from the left navigation pane of the Router Information window. This displays the IKE/IPSec Information page.



2. Select one of the following from the left navigation pane:

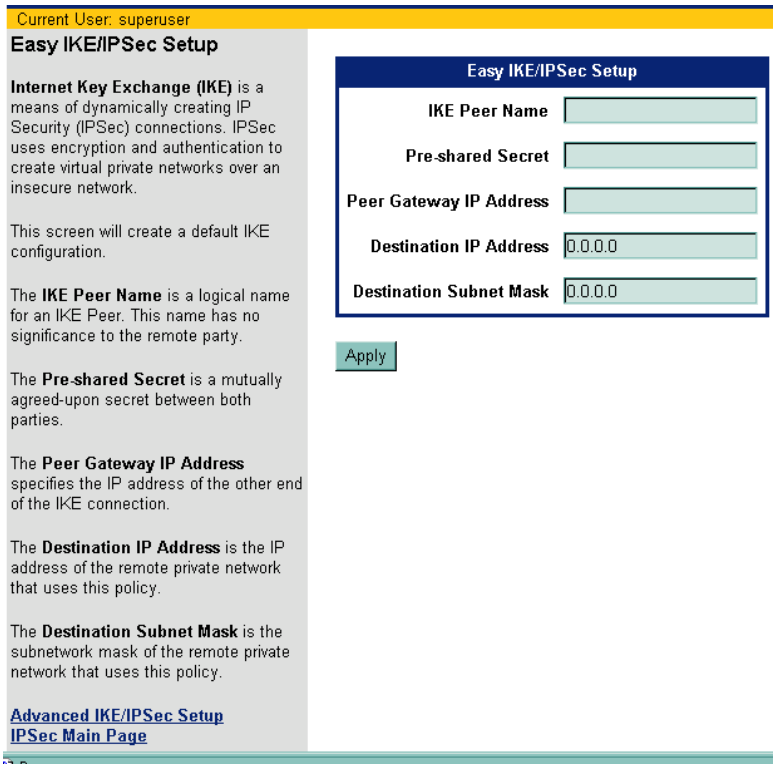
Easy IKE/IPSec Setup	Perform basic IKE/IPSec setup.
Advanced IKE/IPSec Setup	Perform advanced IKE/IPSec setup.

Easy IKE/IPSec Setup

Internet Key Exchange (IKE) is a means of dynamically creating IP Security (IPSec) connections. IPSec uses encryption and authentication to virtual private networks over an insecure network. The Easy IKE/IPSec Setup form is used to create a default IKE configuration.

To perform Easy IKE/IPSec setup:

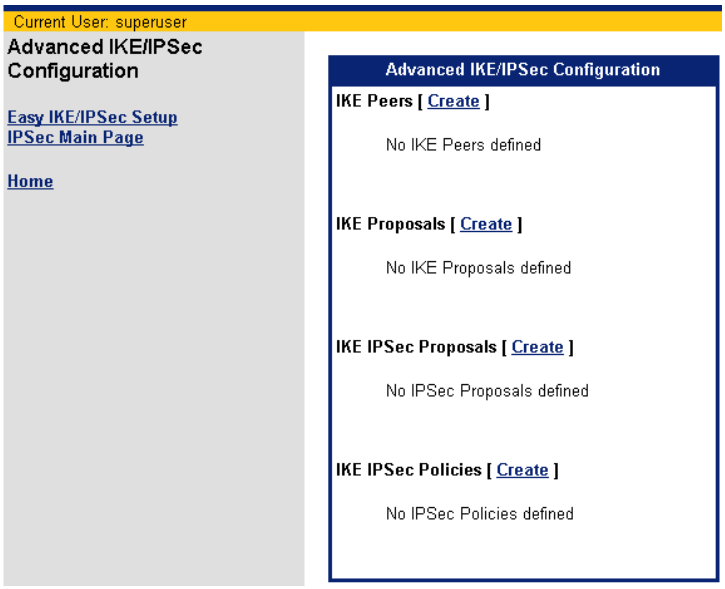
1. Click **Easy IKE/IPSec Setup** from the left navigation pane of the IKE/IPSec Information page. This displays the Easy IKE/IPSec Setup page.


Current User: superuser
Easy IKE/IPSec Setup
Internet Key Exchange (IKE) is a means of dynamically creating IP Security (IPSec) connections. IPSec uses encryption and authentication to create virtual private networks over an insecure network.
This screen will create a default IKE configuration.
The IKE Peer Name is a logical name for an IKE Peer. This name has no significance to the remote party.
The Pre-shared Secret is a mutually agreed-upon secret between both parties.
The Peer Gateway IP Address specifies the IP address of the other end of the IKE connection.
The Destination IP Address is the IP address of the remote private network that uses this policy.
The Destination Subnet Mask is the subnetwork mask of the remote private network that uses this policy.
Advanced IKE/IPSec Setup
IPSec Main Page
Easy IKE/IPSec Setup
IKE Peer Name
Pre-shared Secret
Peer Gateway IP Address
Destination IP Address
0.0.0.0
Destination Subnet Mask
0.0.0.0
Apply

2. In **IKE Peer Name**, enter a logical name for an IKE Peer. This name is of no importance to the remote IKE peer. Choose a name that is meaningful to you.
3. In **Pre-shared Secret**, enter a case-sensitive character string used for authentication. This secret can be up to 256 characters, with no spaces or non-printable characters. The pre-shared secret must be mutually agreed upon by both parties to the IKE connection.
4. In **Peer Gateway IP Address**, enter the IP address of the gateway at the remote end of the IKE connection.
5. In **Destination IP Address**, enter the IP address of the remote private network that your system will authenticate using this IKE policy.
6. In **Destination Subnet Mask**, enter the destination subnet mask of the remote private network that your system will authenticate using this IKE policy.
7. Click **Apply**.

Advanced IKE/IPSec Setup

The Advanced IKE/IPSec Setup page presents information about current IKE and IPSec peers, policies and proposals. To perform Advanced IKE/IPSec setup, click **Advanced IKE/IPSec Setup** from the left navigation pane of the IKE/IPSec Information page. This displays the Advanced IKE/IPSec Configuration page. This page shows the current configuration and includes a **Create** button for each category to create new IKE and IPSec definitions.



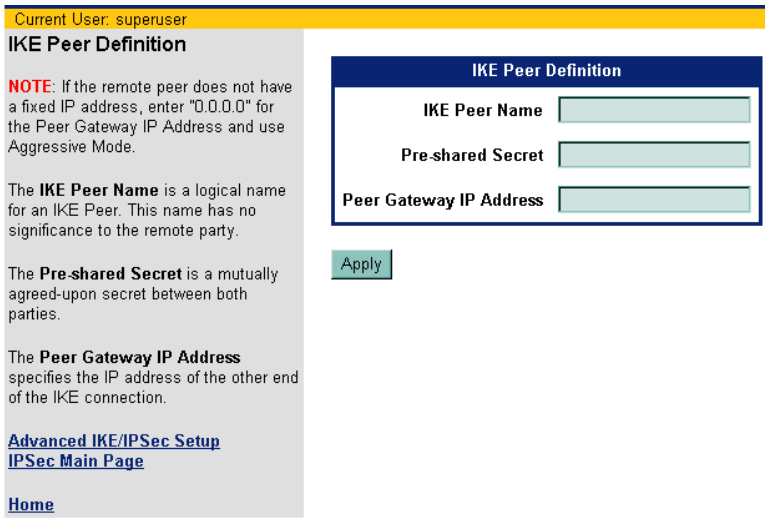
This section describes how to perform the following tasks:

IKE Peers	Create IKE peers. IKE peers are those devices known to your ADSL Internal Modem as capable of participating in IKE connections.
IKE Proposals	Create IKE proposals. IKE I proposals specify how packets will be encrypted/authenticated for Phase I.
IKE IPSec Proposals	Create IKE IPSec proposals. IKE IPSec proposals specify how packets will be encrypted/authenticated for the final SA.
IKE IPSec Policies	Create IKE IPSec policies. IPSec policies are criteria for packets that IPSec will recognize, and actions that IPSec will take upon recognition.

IKE Peers Definition

IKE peers are those devices known to your internal modem as capable of participating in IKE connections. To define a new IKE Peer:

1. Click **Create** next to IKE Peers from the Advanced IKE/IPSec Setup page. This displays the IKE Peer Definition page.

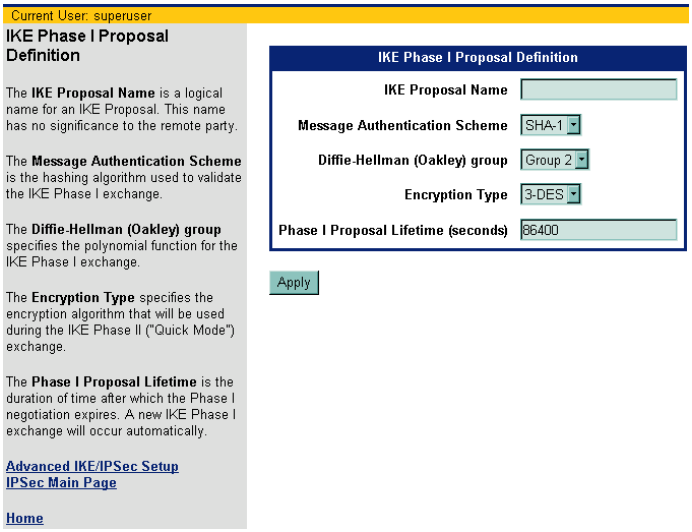

Current User: superuser
IKE Peer Definition
NOTE: If the remote peer does not have a fixed IP address, enter "0.0.0.0" for the Peer Gateway IP Address and use Aggressive Mode.
The IKE Peer Name is a logical name for an IKE Peer. This name has no significance to the remote party.
The Pre-shared Secret is a mutually agreed-upon secret between both parties.
The Peer Gateway IP Address specifies the IP address of the other end of the IKE connection.
Advanced IKE/IPSec Setup
IPSec Main Page
Home
IKE Peer Definition
IKE Peer Name
Pre-shared Secret
Peer Gateway IP Address
Apply

2. In **IKE Peer Name**, enter a logical name for an IKE Peer. This name is of no importance to the remote IKE peer. Choose a name that is meaningful to you.
3. In **Pre-shared Secret**, enter a case-sensitive character string used for authentication. This secret can be up to 256 characters, with no spaces or non-printable characters. The pre-shared secret must be mutually agreed upon by both parties to the IKE connection.
4. In **Peer Gateway IP Address**, enter the IP address of the gateway at the remote end of the IKE connection. If the remote IKE peer does not have a fixed or permanent IP address, enter "0.0.0.0" to use Aggressive Mode in Phase 1 negotiations. (Your system supports two Phase 1 IKE modes: Main and Aggressive. Use Main Mode when both the source and destination IP addresses are known and use Aggressive Mode when either the source or destination IP addresses could change.)
5. Click **Apply**.

IKE Proposals Definition

IKE I proposals specify how packets will be encrypted/authenticated for Phase I. To define a new IKE proposal:

1. Click **Create** next to IKE Proposals from the Advanced IKE/IPSec Setup page. This displays the IKE Proposal Definition page.

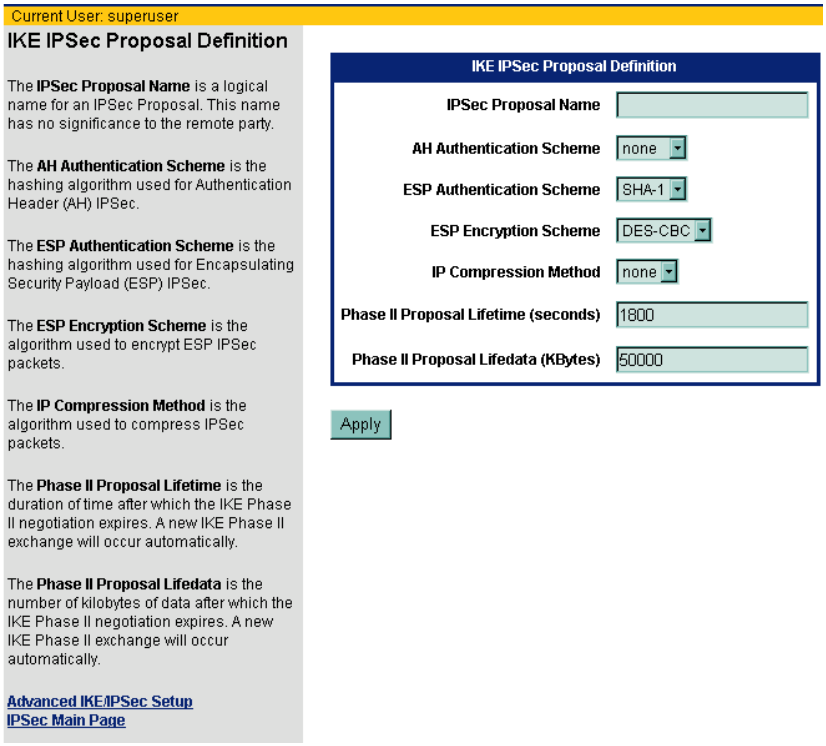

Current User: superuser
IKE Phase I Proposal Definition
The IKE Proposal Name is a logical name for an IKE Proposal. This name has no significance to the remote party.
The Message Authentication Scheme is the hashing algorithm used to validate the IKE Phase I exchange.
The Diffie-Hellman (Oakley) group specifies the polynomial function for the IKE Phase I exchange.
The Encryption Type specifies the encryption algorithm that will be used during the IKE Phase II ("Quick Mode") exchange.
The Phase I Proposal Lifetime is the duration of time after which the Phase I negotiation expires. A new IKE Phase I exchange will occur automatically.
Advanced IKE/IPSec Setup
IPSec Main Page
Home
IKE Phase I Proposal Definition
IKE Proposal Name
Message Authentication Scheme
SHA-1
Diffie-Hellman (Oakley) group
Group 2
Encryption Type
3-DES
Phase I Proposal Lifetime (seconds)
86400
Apply

2. In **IKE Proposal Name**, enter a logical name for the IKE Proposal Definition. This name is of no importance to the remote IKE peer.
3. From the **Message Authentication Scheme** drop-down menu, select one of the following hashing (authentication) options to use to validate IKE Phase I exchange:
   - **MD5**: Performs message authentication using Message Digest 5.
   - **SHA1**: Performs message authentication using Secure Hashing Algorithm 1 (default).
4. From the **Diffie-Hellman (Oakley) Group** drop-down menu, select one of the following Diffie-Hellman key generation groups to use during IKE Phase I exchange:
   - **Group 1**: Uses Diffie-Hellman Group 1 (768 bits).
   - **Group 2**: Uses Diffie-Hellman Group 2 (1024 bits).
5. From the **Encryption Type** drop-down menu, select one of the following encryption types to use during IKE Phase II (Quick Mode) exchange:
   - **DES**: Encrypts using a 56-bit key.
   - **3DES**: Encrypts using three 56-bit keys to produce 168-bit encryption.
6. In **Phase I Proposal Lifetime**, enter the number of seconds after which the Phase I negotiation expires. The default is 1800 seconds. Once this time is elapsed, the system will renegotiate the IKE connection.
7. Click **Apply**.

IKE IPSec Proposals Definition

IKE IPSec Proposals specify how packets will be encrypted/authenticated for the final SA. To define a new IKE IPSec proposal:

1. Click **Create** next to IKE IPSec Proposals from the Advanced IKE/IPSec Setup page. This displays the IKE IPSec Proposal Definition page.


Current User: superuser
IKE IPSec Proposal Definition
The IPSec Proposal Name is a logical name for an IPSec Proposal. This name has no significance to the remote party.
The AH Authentication Scheme is the hashing algorithm used for Authentication Header (AH) IPSec.
The ESP Authentication Scheme is the hashing algorithm used for Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) IPSec.
The ESP Encryption Scheme is the algorithm used to encrypt ESP IPSec packets.
The IP Compression Method is the algorithm used to compress IPSec packets.
The Phase II Proposal Lifetime is the duration of time after which the IKE Phase II negotiation expires. A new IKE Phase II exchange will occur automatically.
The Phase II Proposal Lifedata is the number of kilobytes of data after which the IKE Phase II negotiation expires. A new IKE Phase II exchange will occur automatically.
Advanced IKE/IPSec Setup
IPSec Main Page
IKE IPSec Proposal Definition
IPSec Proposal Name
AH Authentication Scheme
none
ESP Authentication Scheme
SHA-1
ESP Encryption Scheme
DES-CBC
IP Compression Method
none
Phase II Proposal Lifetime (seconds)
1800
Phase II Proposal Lifedata (KBytes)
50000
Apply

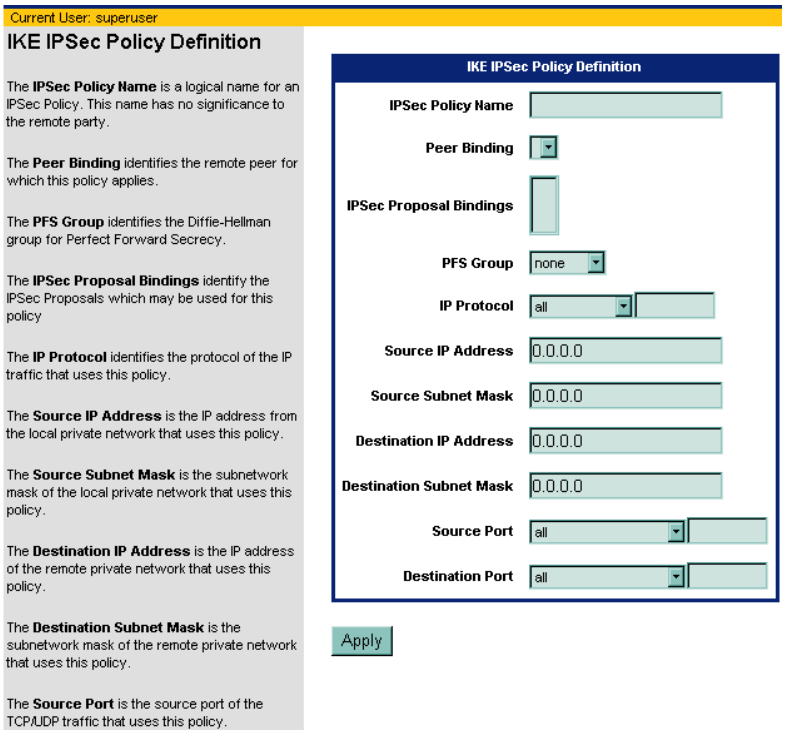
2. In **IPSec Proposal Name**, enter the logical name for the IKE IPSec Proposal Definition. This name is of no importance to the remote IKE peer.
3. From the **AH Authentication Scheme** drop-down menu, select one of the following to use as the hashing algorithm for Authentication Header (AH) IPSec:
   - **NONE**: Requests no AH encapsulation.
   - **MD5**: Requests AH encapsulation and authenticate using Message Digest 5.
   - **SHA1**: Requests AH encapsulation and authenticate using Secure Hashing Algorithm 1.
4. From the **ESP Authentication Scheme** drop-down menu, select one of the following ESP specify the hashing algorithm to used for Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) IPSec:
   - **NONE**: Requests no AH encapsulation.
   - **MD5**: Requests AH encapsulation and authenticate using Message Digest 5.
   - **SHA1**: Requests AH encapsulation and authenticate using Secure Hashing Algorithm 1.

5. From the **ESP Encryption Type** drop-down menu, select one of the following to specify the algorithm to use to encrypt ESP IPSec packets:
   - **DES**: Encrypts using a 56-bit key.
   - **3DES**: Encrypts using three 56-bit keys to produce 168-bit encryption.
   - **NULL**: ESP encapsulation, but no data encryption. ESP encapsulation verifies the source, but data is sent in the clear to increase throughput.
   - **NONE**: No ESP encapsulation and no encryption is used.
6. From the **IP Compression Method** drop-down menu, select one of the following to specify the algorithm to to use to compress IPSec packets: **LZS IP compressio**n or **None**.
7. In **Phase II Proposal Lifetime**, enter the number of seconds after the IPSec SA expires. The default is 1800 seconds. Once this time is elapsed, the system will renegotiate the IKE connection.
8. In **Phase II Proposal Life Data**, enter the amount of data, measured in kilobytes, before the IPSec SA terminates. After the specified quantity of data has been transferred, the system will renegotiate the IKE connection. If zero is entered, the data quantity will be unlimited. By setting a limit on the amount of data transferred, the risk of a key becoming compromised is reduced.
9. Click **Apply**.

IKE IPSec Policies Definition

IPSec policies are criteria for packets that IPSec will recognize, and actions that IPSec will take upon recognition. To define a new IKE IPSec policy:

1. Click **Create** next to IKE IPSec Policies from the Advanced IKE/IPSec Setup page. This displays the IKE IPSec Policy Definition page.


Current User: superuser
IKE IPSec Policy Definition
The IPSec Policy Name is a logical name for an IPSec Policy. This name has no significance to the remote party.
The Peer Binding identifies the remote peer for which this policy applies.
The PFS Group identifies the Diffie-Hellman group for Perfect Forward Secrecy.
The IPSec Proposal Bindings identify the IPSec Proposals which may be used for this policy
The IP Protocol identifies the protocol of the IP traffic that uses this policy.
The Source IP Address is the IP address from the local private network that uses this policy.
The Source Subnet Mask is the subnetwork mask of the local private network that uses this policy.
The Destination IP Address is the IP address of the remote private network that uses this policy.
The Destination Subnet Mask is the subnetwork mask of the remote private network that uses this policy.
The Source Port is the source port of the TCP/UDP traffic that uses this policy.
IKE IPSec Policy Definition
IPSec Policy Name
Peer Binding
IPSec Proposal Bindings
PFS Group
none
IP Protocol
all
Source IP Address
0.0.0.0
Source Subnet Mask
0.0.0.0
Destination IP Address
0.0.0.0
Destination Subnet Mask
0.0.0.0
Source Port
all
Destination Port
all
Apply

2. In **IPSec Policy Name,** enter a logical name for the IPSec policy. The name specified is of no consequence to the other IPSec party.
3. From the **Peer Binding** drop-down menu, select the remote IKE peer to which this policy will apply. This peer must already be defined as an IKE Peer.
4. From the **IPSec Proposal Bindings** drop-down menu, select the IKE IPSec proposal to be used with this policy. The IKE IPSec proposal must be already defined as an IKE IPSec Proposal.
5. From the **PFS Group** drop-down menu, select one of the following the Diffie-Hellman group to use for Perfect Forward Secrecy. Perfect Forward Secrecy enhances the security of the key exchange. In the event of a key becoming compromised, only the data protected by that compromised key becomes vulnerable:
   - **None**
   - **Group 1**: Uses Diffie-Hellman Group 1 (768 bits).
   - **Group 2**: Uses Diffie-Hellman Group 2 (1024 bits).
6. From the **IP Protocol** drop-down menu, select the protocol of the IP traffic that uses this protocol.
7. In **Source IP Address**, enter the IP address of the local area network that will use this policy. This will usually be the IP address assigned to the network local to your router.
8. In **Source Subnet Mask**, enter the subnet mask of the local area network that will use this policy. This will usually be the subnet mask assigned to the network local to your router.

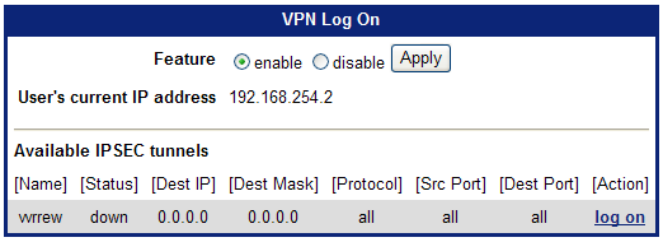
9. In **Destination IP Address**, enter the IP address of the remote private network to which your router will connect using this policy.
10. In **Destination Subnet Mask**, enter the subnet mask of the remote private network to which your router will connect using this policy.
11. In **Source Port**, enter the port that will be the source of TCP/UDP traffic under this policy. You can specify All ports, a port number, or an IP application associated with a particular port. Because port numbers are TCP and UDP specific, a port filter is effective only when the protocol filter is TCP or UDP.
12. In **Destination Port**, enter the port that will be the destination of TCP/UDP traffic under this policy. You can specify All ports, a port number, or an IP application associated with a particular port.
13. Click **Apply**.

VPN Log On

VPN Log On starts an IPSec session. IPSec sessions are initiated through Security Associations (SAs), which allow peers to negotiate a common set of security attributes that assures source authenticity, data integrity and confidentiality of IP packets, providing the level of security required by Virtual Private Networks (VPNs).

To start an IPSec session:

1. Click **VPN Log On** on the left navigation pane of the Router Information page. This displays the VPN Log On page.



2. For **Feature**, click **enable**.
3. For **Available IPSEC tunnels**, select the tunnel you wish to use for the IPSec session.
4. Click **log on** corresponding to the tunnel you selected.

You must keep the VPN Logon window open to remian logged into the VPN over IPSec. Do not close the window until you have finished using the VPN Log On.

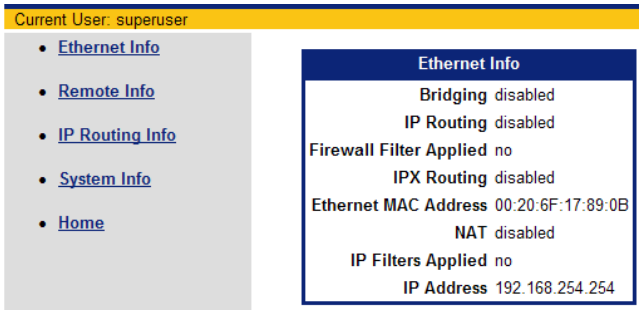
Chapter 7 Monitoring Router

This chapter describes how to monitor the health of your router connections. Router health can be monitored using the following functions.

System Summary	View status and statistical information.
Diagnostics	Run diagnostic programs to determine potential problems.

System Summary

To view system summary information, click **System Summary** on the left navigation pane of the Router Information page. This displays the System Summary page.

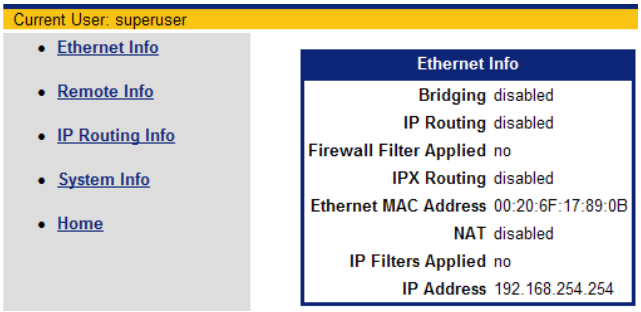


From the System Summary page, you can view information for the following:

- Ethernet interface
- Remote connections
- IP Routing
- System

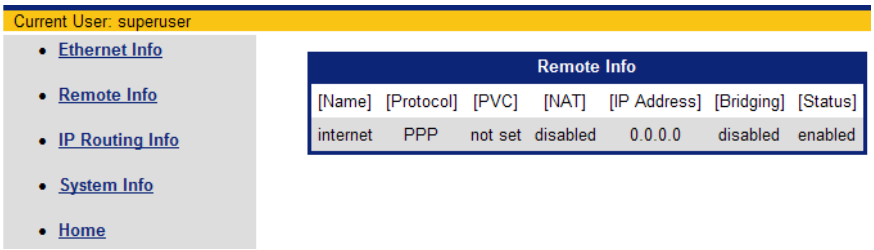
Ethernet Interface Information

Click **Ethernet Info** on the left navigation pane of the System Summary page to display information about the Ethernet interface.



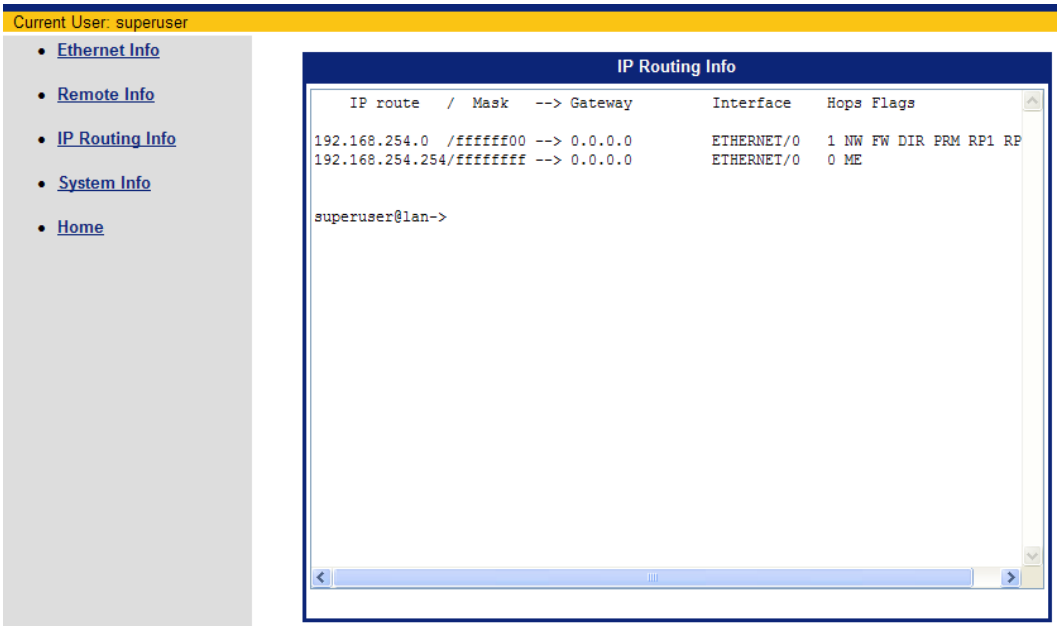
Remote Connection Information

Click **Remote Info** on the left navigation pane of the System Summary page to display information about remote connections for all entries in the Remote Router database.



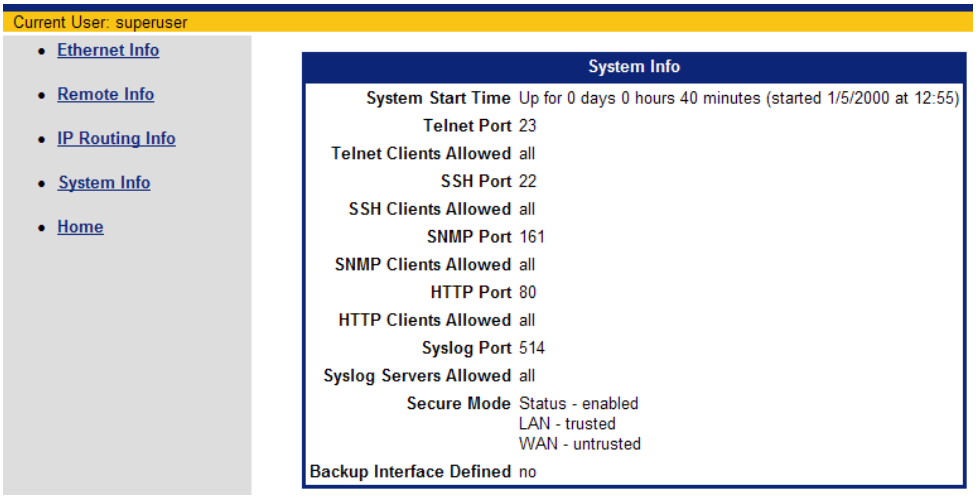
IP Routing Information

Click **IP Routing Info** on the left navigation pane of the System Summary page to display information about the active interfaces in the IP routing table.


Current User: superuser
Ethernet Info
Remote Info
IP Routing Info
System Info
Home
IP Routing Info
IP route / Mask --> Gateway Interface Hops Flags
192.168.254.0 /ffffff00 --> 0.0.0.0 ETHERNET/0 1 NW FW DIR PRM RP1 RP
192.168.254.254/ffffffff --> 0.0.0.0 ETHERNET/0 0 ME
superuser@lan->

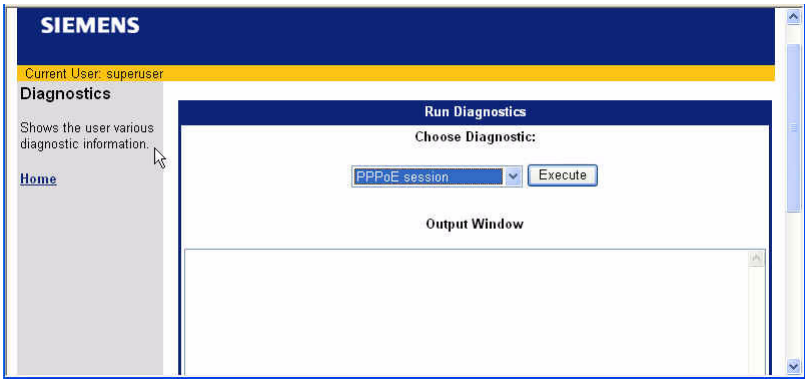
System Information

Click **System Info** on the left navigation pane of the System Summary page to display general information for select system settings.



Diagnostics

The Diagnostic feature provides information about various components of your system that might help in diagnosing a problem. To run diagnostics, click **Diagnostics** on the left navigation pane of the Router Information page. This displays the Run Diagnostics page.

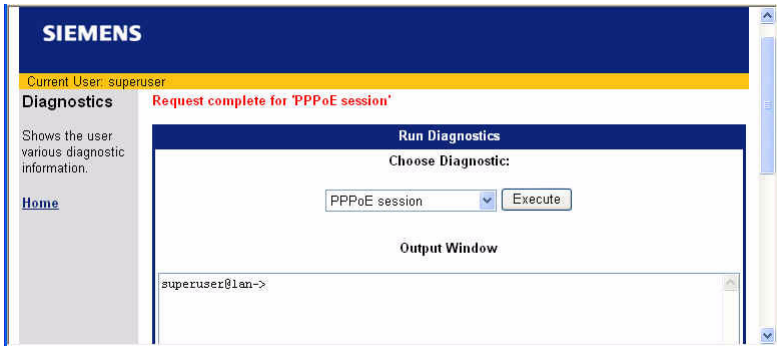


From the Run Diagnostics page, you can view information for the following:

- PPPoE session
- Interface information
- ATM statistics
- Routing Table information
- Files information
- Memory usage
- List all configuration data
- TCP/IP statistics

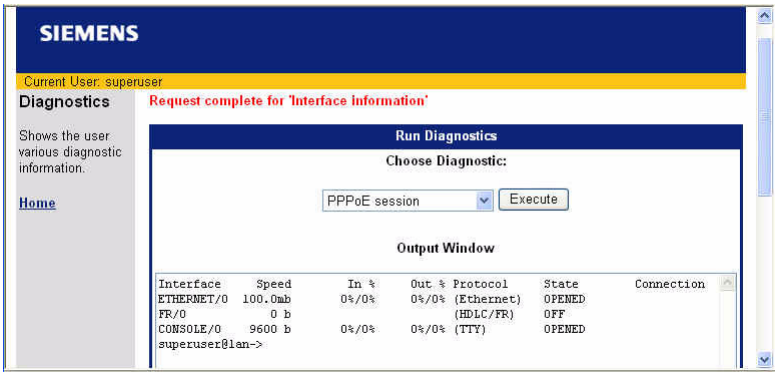
PPPoE Session

Select **PPPoE session** from the drop down menu and click **Execute** to display PPPoE session information. This option is available only if you have a PPPoE session configured.



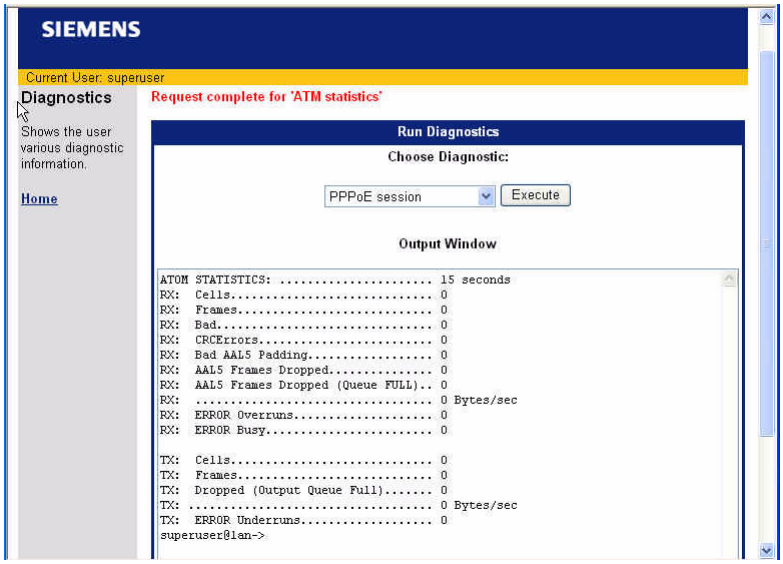
Interface Information

Select **Interface information** from the drop down menu and click **Execute** to display interface information.



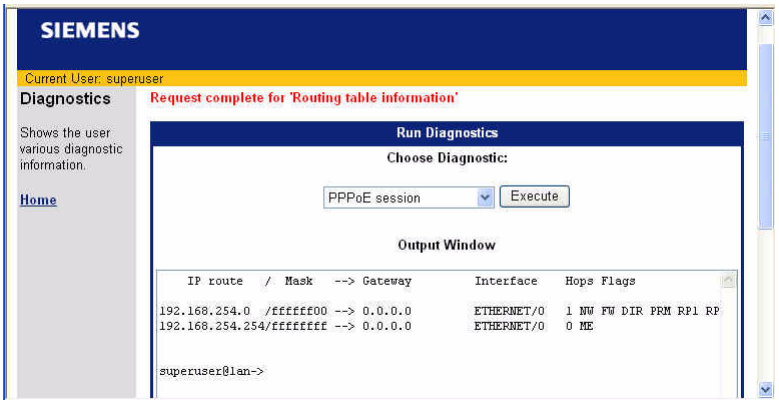
ATM Statistics

Select **ATM Statistics** from the drop down menu and click **Execute** to display ATM statistics.



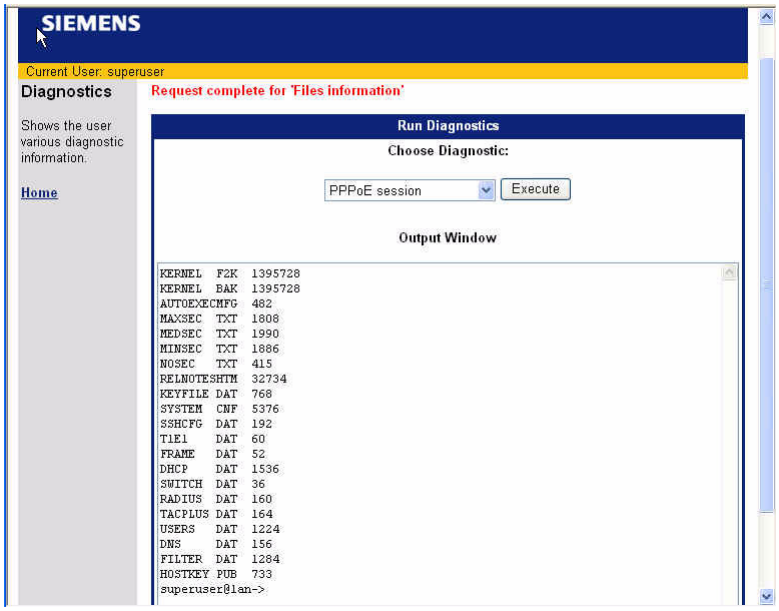
Routing Table Information

Select **Routing Table information** from the drop down menu and click **Execute** to display information about the configured routing tables.



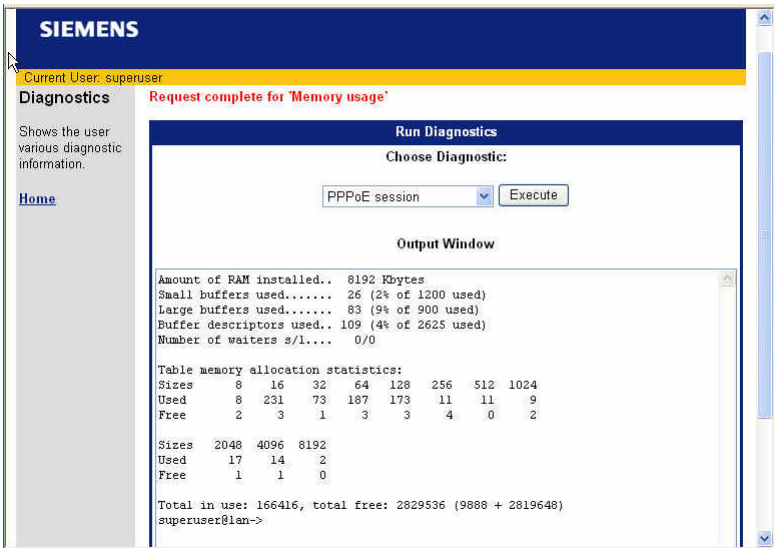
Files Information

Select **Files information** from the drop down menu and click **Execute** to display files store on the router.



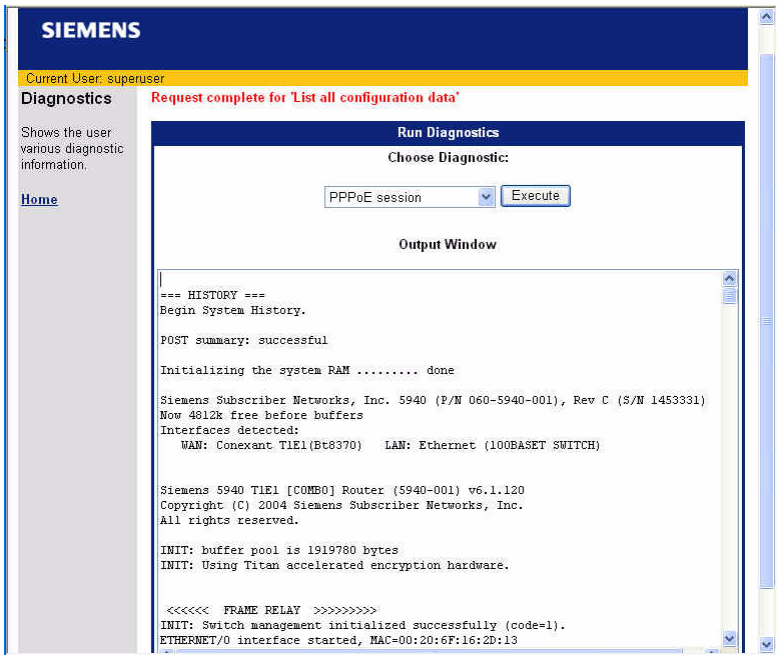
Memory Usage

Select **Memory usage** from the drop down menu and click **Execute** to display memory usage information.


SIEMENS
Current User: superuser
Diagnostics
Request complete for 'Memory usage'
Shows the user various diagnostic information.
Home
Run Diagnostics
Choose Diagnostic:
PPPoE session
Execute
Output Window
Amount of RAM installed.. 8192 Kbytes
Small buffers used..... 26 (2% of 1200 used)
Large buffers used..... 83 (9% of 900 used)
Buffer descriptors used.. 109 (4% of 2625 used)
Number of waiters s/l.... 0/0
Table memory allocation statistics:
Sizes 8 16 32 64 128 256 512 1024
Used 8 231 73 187 173 11 11 9
Free 2 3 1 3 3 4 0 2
Sizes 2048 4096 8192
Used 17 14 2
Free 1 1 0
Total in use: 166416, total free: 2829536 (9888 + 2819648)
superuser@lan->

List All Configuration Data

Select **List all configuration data** from the drop down menu and click **Execute** to display configuration information.


SIEMENS
Current User: superuser
Diagnostics
Request complete for 'List all configuration data'
Shows the user various diagnostic information.
Home
Run Diagnostics
Choose Diagnostic:
PPPoE session
Execute
Output Window
=== HISTORY ===
Begin System History.
POST summary: successful
Initializing the system RAM ..... done
Siemens Subscriber Networks, Inc. 5940 (P/N 060-5940-001), Rev C (S/N 1453331)
Now 4812k free before buffers
Interfaces detected:
WAN: Conexant T1E1(Bt8370) LAN: Ethernet (100BASET SWITCH)
Siemens 5940 T1E1 [COMBO] Router (5940-001) v6.1.120
Copyright (C) 2004 Siemens Subscriber Networks, Inc.
All rights reserved.
INIT: buffer pool is 1919780 bytes
INIT: Using Titan accelerated encryption hardware.
<<<<<< FRAME RELAY >>>>>>>>
INIT: Switch management initialized successfully (code=1).
ETHERNET/0 interface started, MAC=00:20:6F:16:2D:13

TCP/IP Statistics

Select **TCP/IP statistics** from the drop down menu and click **Execute** to display TCP/IP information.